

Thatcher urged to take positive role in peace moves

By David McKie.
Parliamentary Correspondent

The opposition parties yesterday called on the Prime Minister to take a more active part in the peace process which they hope may be beginning with the Soviet-American arms talks in Geneva.

The Labour defence spokesman, Mr Denis Davies, said that Mrs Thatcher should announce that Britain would allow not just Polaris but also Trident to be counted as part of the nuclear arsenal.

When negotiations came to deal with intermediate range missiles like cruise and the SS-20 he said that she should insist that Britain was at the negotiating table. Since she claimed she had a finger on the trigger, she should have a duty to be represented on behalf of the British people.

The SDP leader, Dr David Owen, said that Britain should be stressing to the United States the importance of ratifying the two outstanding treaties (the threshold test ban treaty and the peaceful nuclear explosives treaty) already negotiated with the Soviet Union.

We should be directly urging the Soviet Union to take up President Reagan's suggestion in September about ways of reducing the vast stockpiles of nuclear armaments and securing improvements in verification.

He said that the Prime Minister should also write to the presidents of the superpowers as Mr James Callaghan did in 1977, suggesting that tripartite comprehensive test ban negotiations should be resumed. As Britain's goodwill gesture, she should make a decision to accept more seismic black box verification installations on

AN international tribunal seeking to gather support for the outlawing of nuclear weapons ended a four-day hearing in London yesterday by urging peace groups and individual taxpayers to consider adopting 'extraordinary means of non-violent direct action' to increase levels of public opposition to preparation for nuclear war.

British territory than we believed were strictly necessary. We should also make it much plain that we consider it reasonable for the Soviet Union to want to take into account British and French nuclear weapons when making an assessment of the broad East-West balance in nuclear weapons.

Dr Owen warned against paying too much attention to the so-called Star Wars project. The Soviet Union and America had both been investing heavily in research and development on military deployment in space over many years. But because the Soviet Union kept quiet about its activities, we tended to concentrate on US actions.

The Prime Minister had made a welcome change in rhetoric towards the Soviet Union, Dr Owen said, and had wisely visited Mr Reagan before Geneva. What she had so far failed to recognise was that there was a modest but still important role for Britain as an independent voice in arms control negotiations.

While that might mean accepting some limitations on our nuclear testing and carry some implications for Trident deployment, it meant that we could play a constructive role in global agreement to halt the nuclear arms race.

But he said, maintaining our influence on the United States over nuclear weapons would depend on our readiness, along with other European members of Nato, to shoulder a greater burden of conventional defence in Europe. Cutting back spending on conventional defence, as Mrs Thatcher was planning to do, would mean that our views would be brushed aside in Washington.

The Liberal leader, Mr David Steel, yesterday resumed the Alliance's pre-Christmas bombardment of the Trident project, demanding that the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, should make an early statement on the latest estimated cost.

Mr Heseltine has promised to give a revised figure in response to questions from Mr Steel, but the Liberal leader said the answer should not be postponed until the defence review in the spring. With the pound now on the ropes, everyone knew the cost must have topped £10 billion and was perhaps substantially above that figure, he said.

A Liberal Party briefing paper by Mr Richard Holmes, published today, puts the cost between £10 billion and £13 billion, and warns that figures produced by Mr Heseltine are based on MoD systems of accounting which in the view of many experts, notably the Centre for Defence Studies in Aberdeen, seriously underestimate the true cost.

Cuckoo in the nest: The real cost of Trident. By Richard Holmes. Liberal Party. Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2BE. 50p.

With the exception of two collieries, only a handful of men are working at half a dozen of the 28 South Wales pits. The total reporting for duty on Friday was the highest since the drift back to work began but at 128 was still less than 1 per cent of the workforce.

The NCB states that returned miners will be treated in the strictest confidence and no approaches will be made to individual men until there are sufficient numbers to form organised groups.

Mr Cliff Davies, the area's deputy director of mining, said: "It is clear that miners in South Wales are looking for a lead. This is their opportunity to get back to work in organised groups rather than in ones or twos. Once we have the replies on our hands, we will organise the method by which men can get back to work in sizeable numbers."

He claimed that it had become increasingly apparent since Christmas that miners were impatient with their leaders' alleged lack of initiative to settle the strike.

"They are being forced to the conclusion that the only way to bring the dispute to an end is by taking their own action," Mr Davies said. "Many men have been in contact with us to say that they could be organised into groups they would be prepared to return to work."

Working miners' representatives from the Midlands have been in South Wales, lobbying for a substantial return today, but the National Union of Mineworkers does not anticipate a significant break in the strikers' ranks.

Mr Emlyn Williams, the South Wales miners' president, addressed a rally in the west of the coalfield on Friday, where the miners' resolve was reported to be as determined as ever.

The union has called for increased picketing today, to combat the coal bosses' incentives. The threat of the NCB is Cyndeirdd Colliery, near Llanelli, where 87 of the 1,100 men have returned. Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, will address a general meeting of the Cyndeirdd Lodge today.

Mr Davies, of the NCB said there were powerful incentives to persuade the South Wales miners that the strike had no future. They had lost an average £6,074 in wages during the past 10 months and the government had announced there would be no power cuts this year.

Men returning this month would have tax-free wages until April, and after four weeks they would qualify for annual holiday pay.

He continued: "With 70,000 miners back in work at 143 of the 174 collieries throughout Britain, there seems very little point in prolonging the agony in South Wales."

"After voting against the strike in March by a substantial majority, miners feel increasingly aggrieved at being prevented from going back to work. To many of them the strike has now become a dead duck."

Mr Tim Dailly, Labour MP for Llanthony, yesterday made a plea to Mr Albert Wheeler, the National Coal Board's director, to stop the concessionary coal to pensioners and redundant miners.

Improvement work at Denham Court, continues in the form of a new house, an avenue of trees has just been replanted. Park Lodge still welcomes school parties and was on its open day visited by 16,000 people.

"These are assets which we have looked after very responsibly," said Mr Harrington. "Without the GLC, the future of both of them and of the park, does not look happy."

Legal confusion over surrogate mother's child

By Seumas Milne

Barnet Council's successful application on Friday for a place of safety order in the case of the baby girl born to Britain's first known commercial surrogate mother yesterday.

Professor Michael Freeman, a reader in law at University College, London.

Juvenile court magistrates made the order at a private hearing late on Friday evening within hours of the child's birth to Mrs Kim Cotton, who is being paid £8,500 by the Surrogate Parenting Agency.

Mrs Cotton left Victoria Maternity Hospital in Barnet yesterday, but the place of safety order means that the child will have to remain there until the juvenile court can consider the council's application for a more permanent care order on Friday.

Professor Freeman said that for either type of court order to be made under the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 had to be satisfied.

In this case it had to be shown that the child was in moral danger, that its proper development was being adversely affected, or that it was being ill-treated or neglected.

It was hardly possible, Professor Freeman said, that any of these conditions could have been satisfied so soon after the child's birth.

Place of safety orders were being abused by local authorities, he said. The Magistrates Association had estimated only

a year ago that 90 per cent of such orders were improperly obtained. It would have been far better if the surrogate mother's baby had been made a ward of court.

A report is already being prepared at Scotland Yard for the Assistant Commissioner (Crime), Mr John Dellow, on the circumstances of the case.

But suggestions that the deal may have broken the 1983 Adoption Act seem to be wide of the mark. It is an offence under Section 50 of the Act to pay for an adopted child or for an adoption to be arranged.

An offence carries a maximum sentence of four months imprisonment or a £400 fine.

But there is no indication that the father of the child born on Friday, who donated his sperm for artificial insemination, or his wife intends to apply for adoption.

The father could, however, apply to the county court for custody of the child and, if the surrogate mother agreed, would stand a good chance of winning the case. But if the mother objected, as happened in a surrogate motherhood case in 1978 in which no money was involved, the father would have no rights.

There are only two queries over the current legality of surrogacy. One is whether a conspiracy to commit an offence under the Adoption Act could be construed. The other is whether "baby-selling" may have once been an offence under Common Law.

Backbench revolt 'to be taken seriously'

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, admitted yesterday that the Government had to take seriously the problem of dissenting Tory backbenchers.

Asked whether it was the case that Mrs Thatcher did not listen to backbenchers, Mr Brittan said: "Absolutely not. She is extremely anxious to hear what they have to say."

Mr Brittan was asked during an interview by Brian Walden on London Weekend Television's Weekend World whether he was worried about the extent of the revolts and whether he thought they would become uncontrollable.

He replied: "No government can possibly like it when it encounters a series of occasions on which its backbenchers in differing numbers and in different groups do not go along with it. Any government must regard that as something it has to take seriously."

"In the course of this discussion there has been an assumption that when any backbencher says something the Government should immediately do exactly what is said. But if you did what one group of backbenchers want, you do not necessarily please the rest."

Mr Brittan rejected the idea that the Government's policy of controlling the amount of council house sales which could be used to build new houses or maintenance was "barmy and insensitive."

He said: "This is not a cut in spending by local authorities but a way of ensuring that the level of spending already agreed is achieved."

He described as "absolutely clear" the Prime Minister's reassurance about the retention of mortgage interest relief. "I don't find among my colleagues anxiety on that score," he said.

Despite ministerial denials, the Government faces the threat of increasingly restive Tory backbenchers after the Commons returns from its Christmas break on Wednesday.

The former Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath, has already served notice on Mrs Thatcher that she can expect further trouble. The most contentious issues are the abolition of the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan counties, rate-capping, funds for housing, building, and methods of cutting unemployment.

The Prime Minister's aides have been saying that an element of backbench discontent is inevitable. But Tory unrest over the Government's economic strategy, particularly on unemployment, is becoming increasingly vocal.

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, faces an uphill task to convince the rank and file that his budget policy of tax reductions will serve as well as a disciplined reduction of the economy to reduce unemployment.

Investment by Britain 'props up apartheid'

By Victoria Brittain

THE Reverend Jesse Jackson yesterday accused Britain, through its investments of helping prop up the system of apartheid in South Africa. Speaking in Notting Hill, London, on the third day of a four-day visit to Britain, he called on the leaders of Britain and the United States to give "moral and economic leadership" to end apartheid.

"The US and Britain, which consider themselves to be the crown jewels of democracy, in fact have the heaviest investment in South Africa. South Africa could not exist in its system of apartheid without the propping up from the US and Britain," he said.

Mr Jackson, who is making a swift European tour with the Catholic bishops of New York and other US church leaders, held a series of meetings over the weekend.

People he met included the secretary-general of the South-West Africa People's Organisation, Mr Toivo ya Toivo, and the Nigerian millionaire, Mr Umaru Dikko, who is now seeking asylum in Britain after a failed attempt to kidnap him and return him to Nigeria.

The black civil rights leader said that the highlight of his visit would be his meeting today with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

Mr Jackson said that while in Rome last week he had urged the Pope to go to South Africa and had won a promise for a united European initiative against apartheid from the Italian Prime Minister, Mr Bettino Craxi.

The US churchmen had been impressed by the Pope's "manifest concern" about the situation in South Africa, and particularly the forthcoming trial of Catholic Archbishop Eduardo of Namibia, he told the congregation at St Peter's church in Notting Hill yesterday.

Today Mr Jackson's wife arrives in London leading a delegation of American women going to Ethiopia

with donations of famine relief. "In a world where the highest technologies are available in agriculture, we have a hunger holocaust in Ethiopia and other parts of Africa," he told the congregation at St Peter's church in Notting Hill yesterday.

"Europe must stage bigger protests against nuclear weapons and expanding militarism," he said. "We have

to stop testing and building these weapons. We have to choose the human race over the nuclear race."

Later this month he is to visit South Africa for the enthronement of Bishop Desmond Tutu as Archbishop of Johannesburg. He said he will use the opportunity to challenge "the immoral, illogical, ugly disease of racism."



The Reverend Jesse Jackson preaching at St Peter's church, Notting Hill, London yesterday. Picture by Martin Argles

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Sveshnikov favourite

By Leonard Barden

The Russian grandmaster Sveshnikov is the new leader at the Hastings chess congress. His 27-move attacking win over Farago of Hungary was his fifth victory in a row and he looks well placed to take the £1,200 first prize.

Leaders after eight rounds are Sveshnikov (USSR) 5½, and postponed, Fedorov (USSR) 5, Djuric (Yugoslavia) 4½, and Guzman (Israel) 4. Abramovic (Yugoslavia) and Fleier (England) 4, Kupchich (USSR) 4 and 1 unfinished.

Fear, playing his favourite defence, won well against the 20-year-old American Benjamin, while Plaskett (England) adjourned in a winning position against Kupchich.

Nell McDonald of Gravesend won the annual Lloyds Bank under-18 international at Plymouth, beating Demetrios Agnos of Richmond after a play-off.

Kinnock discounts left's threat as Benn 'drops' challenge

By David McKie

Mr Tony Benn yesterday confirmed that he had no intention of challenging Mr Neil Kinnock for the leadership of the Labour Party this autumn. And Mr Kinnock, on the eve of his departure for Central America, discounted reports of serious trouble on the left of the party.

Mr Kinnock said in a BBC radio interview that people who reported such disputes had been failing to differentiate between movements of opinion and more individual enthusiasms. If there was a division in the Labour Party today it was between a slither which did not make the winning of the next election its priority and the vast majority who had no other priority.

Mr Benn's decision not to run comes as no surprise. Though some of his friends had favoured the enterprise there was little sign that Mr Benn himself was ready to

comply. When asked about the possibility yesterday on the BBC television programme This Week, Next Week, he dismissed it with apparent impatience.

He left little doubt, however, about the gap between him and Mr Kinnock, whose radio interview was being broadcast at about the same time. Mr Benn defended his advocacy of a general strike in support of the miners, and spoke of Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, with unstated warmth, twice reminding viewers that Mr Scargill had been named Man of the Year in a BBC poll.

Mr Kinnock also attacked a familiar leftwing argument often used by Mr Benn, which is that the Tories are bent on gaining the power to change those laws. That is the only basis on which we will get that power. Whilst the historical analogy is interesting, I don't think it ought to be confused with the current condition of our democracy or the potential for Labour gaining

"fantasising" in this argument. Certainly, democracy was flawed, especially after five years of such a centralising and imposing government.

"But that flawed democracy is not the same as dictatorship," he said. "Neither is it the same as the virtual absence of democracy which greeted the early reformers and those of the 19th century who sometimes had to espouse the cause of illegality when there was simply no alternative."

"I think we have to talk about 1985 and the current realities, and commit ourselves to gaining the power to change those laws. That is the only basis on which we will get that power. Whilst the historical analogy is interesting, I don't think it ought to be confused with the current condition of our democracy or the potential for Labour gaining

NCB scheme to tempt Welsh strikers

By Paul Hayland

Welsh Correspondent

The National Coal Board is mounting a campaign today to break the miners' strike in South Wales, the only region where the return to work movement has been almost completely ignored.

All 19,600 miners in the coalfield have been sent a leaflet and a reply-paid form which offers them the opportunity to return to work in organised groups.

With the exception of two collieries, only a handful of men are working at half a dozen of the 28 South Wales pits. The total reporting for duty on Friday was the highest since the drift back to work began but at 128 was still less than 1 per cent of the workforce.

The NCB states that returned miners will be treated in the strictest confidence and no approaches will be made to individual men until there are sufficient numbers to form organised groups.

Mr Cliff Davies, the area's deputy director of mining, said: "It is clear that miners in South Wales are looking for a lead. This is their opportunity to get back to work in organised groups rather than in ones or twos. Once we have the replies on our hands, we will organise the method by which men can get back to work in sizeable numbers."

He claimed that it had become increasingly apparent since Christmas that miners were impatient with their leaders' alleged lack of initiative to settle the strike.

"They are being forced to the conclusion that the only way to bring the dispute to an end is by taking their own action," Mr Davies said. "Many men have been in contact with us to say that they could be organised into groups they would be prepared to return to work."

Working miners' representatives from the Midlands have been in South Wales, lobbying for a substantial return today, but the National Union of Mineworkers does not anticipate a significant break in the strikers' ranks.

Mr Emlyn Williams, the South Wales miners' president, addressed a rally in the west of the coalfield on Friday, where the miners' resolve was reported to be as determined as ever.

The union has called for increased picketing today, to combat the coal bosses' incentives. The threat of the NCB is Cyndeirdd Colliery, near Llanelli, where 87 of the 1,100 men have returned. Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, will address a general meeting of the Cyndeirdd Lodge today.

Mr Davies, of the NCB said there were powerful incentives to persuade the South Wales miners that the strike had no future. They had lost an average £6,074 in wages during the past 10 months and the government had announced there would be no power cuts this year.

Men returning this month would have tax-free wages until April, and after four weeks they would qualify for annual holiday pay.

He continued: "With 70,000 miners back in work at 143 of the 174 collieries throughout Britain, there seems very little point in prolonging the agony in South Wales."

"After voting against the strike in March by a substantial majority, miners feel increasingly aggrieved at being prevented from going back to work. To many of them the strike has now become a dead duck."

Mr Tim Dailly, Labour MP for Llanthony, yesterday made a plea to Mr Albert Wheeler, the National Coal Board's director, to stop the concessionary coal to pensioners and redundant miners.

Princess stays in hospital

PRINCESS Margaret has spent a second night in Brompton Hospital, London, where she is undergoing tests.

Physicians at the hospital, which specialises in heart and chest diseases, will liaise with Clarence House today, the administrator, Mr George Doran, said yesterday.

The 54-year-old Princess, a heavy smoker who has suffered from bronchitis in the past, is staying in a £165-a-night room in a private wing of the hospital. There has been no statement about the precise nature of her illness.

When she was driven to the hospital on Saturday afternoon it was said she would be undergoing investigation. A hospital spokesman described her condition as "comfortable" yesterday.

Princess Margaret's enquirer, Major John Griffin, said she had received no visitors yesterday.

Asked if the Queen, who is at Sandringham, had asked the hospital about her sister's health, Major Griffin said: "I don't think the Queen has been in touch with the physician." Princess Margaret's visit to the hospital had been planned for some time.

Princess Margaret was examined on Saturday and yesterday by the Queen's physician, Dr John Bateson,

Missing children found

Three runaway children were reunited with their parents last night after being found on Brownsea Island in Poole Harbour, Dorset.

Jayne Marie Harris, aged 11, Karl Moxon, aged 12, and his eight-year-old brother, Stephen, disappeared from their homes in New Milton, Hampshire, on Saturday afternoon, carrying a tent and two sleeping bags.

The children had apparently rowed one mile to the island, which has 29 inhabitants and is closed to the public during the winter.

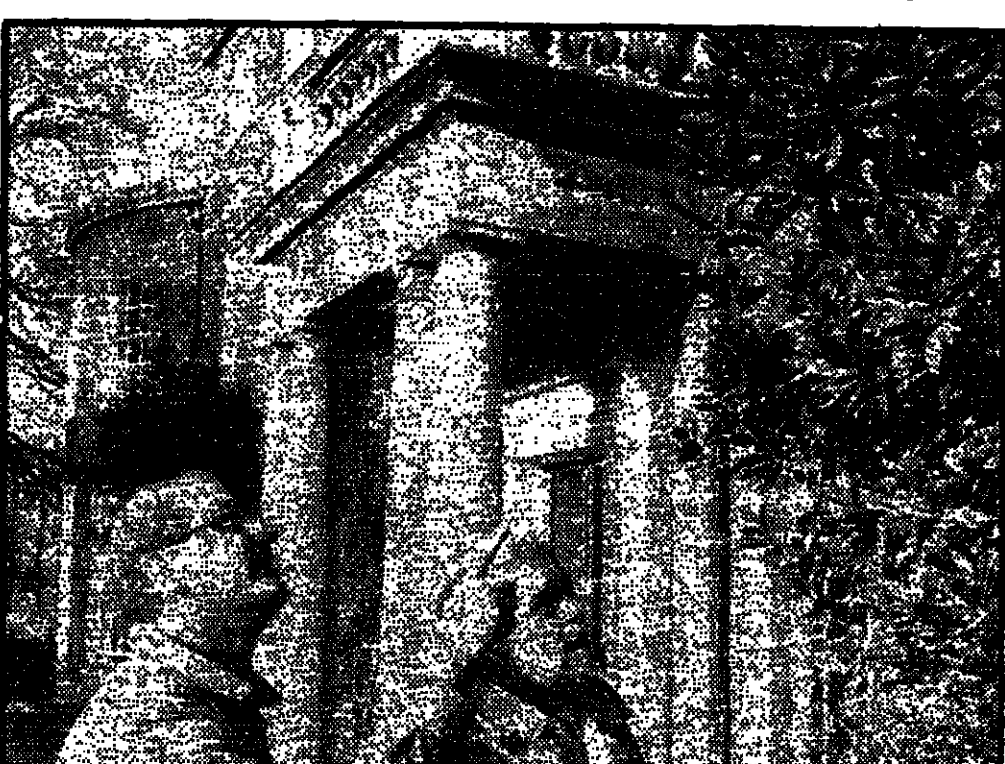
The first the island's 29 inhabitants knew of the arrivals was a knock on the door of National Trust assistant warden Barry Guest.

The three huddled together in sleeping bags on Saturday night, but did not have a fire and were thinking of rowing back to the mainland last night. Instead, they travelled back in comfort on a police launch.

The boys' father, Mr Robert Moxon, aged 44, a self-employed carpenter of Kings Road, Ashley, New Milton, said: "I am very relieved now they are OK and safe and well. It's an enormous relief."

Mrs Patricia Harris, of Bertram Road, Ashley, said: "We heard the news as night was falling and it was getting colder. I am so pleased she has been found."

Abolition's problem with a park—and Paulette Newdigate



COURT CHECK: Senior GLC planner Robi Clement, left, and Mr Harrington inspect refurbishing work. Picture by Frank Martin

If the GLC goes, who milks its cows? Martin Wainwright reports

IF anything can move the heart of Mr Patrick Jenkin on the future of Greater London Council, the moist, round eyes of Paulette Newdigate might have a chance.

Alternatively, a picnic on the grounds of the Tolpuddle Martyrs, described by John Dryden as "one of the most delicious spots in England," might heal his recent parliamentary wounds.

Neither encounter is likely to take place. But Denham Court and Paulette, one of 200 cows at the council's educational Park Lodge farm, are among the more unusual problems which GLC abolition would throw on the Environment Secretary's desk.

Court and cow are features of Colne Valley regional park, an attempt to preserve 40 square miles of green belt on the London's western outskirts. Eleven local authorities have cooperated on improvement projects for more than 10 years, but County Hall has always been the dynamo.

This is hardly surprising, according to Mr Hillyd Harrington, the GLC chairman, who also heads the local authorities' joint committee for the park. Londoners, rather than ratepayers of the three counties which touch on the Colne Valley are the greatest beneficiaries.

"This area's always been up for grabs," he said. "It's on the edge of everywhere. But people from all over London can come and enjoy it. It needs a London-wide authority to keep that opportunity open."

At Park Lodge, farm schoolchildren from all parts of the capital come every week to watch Paulette and her colleagues giving their milk (which goes to a firm in Farnham which specialises in kosher cream butter). Farm trails take the children to examine hedges, tree-planting and a land reclamation scheme where Mr Harrington released the first of thousands of soil-improving worms.

Tribune's criticism of demands not seen as serious shift in alliances

Kinnock camp sceptical about rebuke for left

By Colin Brown
Political Staff

Mr Neil Kinnock's colleagues remained sceptical yesterday that the Labour leader had won a new ally on the left, in spite of an article in Tribune, rejecting some of the demands from the extreme left.

Although Tribune, under the six-week-old editorship of Nigel Williamson, has taken what the left regards as the first step in a new strategy of bridge-building with the Labour leader, Mr Kinnock's supporters remain doubtful, though welcoming the change in tone.

Tribune rejected as unrealistic the demands from some of the extreme left for a general strike and threat of a challenge to Mr Kinnock's leadership because of his readiness to vote with the right wing in the Labour Party's national executive committee.

But his supporters pointed out that the front page article also criticised Mr Kinnock for allegedly failing to show sufficient support for the miners—a charge the Labour leader angrily rejects.

One member of the Kinnock camp said: "I formed the impression it was an elegantly worded attempt at treading a tightrope between a rapprochement and a real shift over issues that matter to the



Nigel Williamson — editor for six weeks

leader. For example, the notion that nothing should happen over one person, one vote, is untenable. It has to happen."

However, some leading leftwingers see the article as a significant change in strategy. It has been partly brought about by those on the left who believe that the ultra-left has abdicated all hope of influencing the Labour leader, by continuing to attack him and by making unrealistic demands.

The prime movers behind the calls for greater realism on the left include Mr David Blunkett, the leader of Sheffield City Council, and Mr Michael Meacher, a member of

Mr Kinnock's shadow cabinet and the Tribune board. Both are leading leftwingers on Labour's NEC.

Tribune board meetings are essentially about day-to-day business and not editorial policy but the seeds for this week's front page were apparently sown in an outspoken speech against some aspects of the far left by Mr Meacher at a board meeting before Christmas.

His views are believed to have been reflected in the article which said: "Ultra-leftism, which is only interested in using the miners' strike to attack Neil Kinnock, must receive just as short shrift as the antics of rightwingers who cannot wait for Arthur Scargill and the left to come a cropper."

"Calls for a general strike, if not irresponsible at best, are a distraction from the real issues, for it is not a demand that has any basis in reality."

"It cannot be delivered and there are those who, knowing that raise the demand only to be able to cry 'betrayal' when it does not happen."

Mr Williamson, who took over as editor from Mr Chris Mullin, has recently attended meetings of the Tribune Group of Labour MPs and the break-away Campaign Group of Labour MPs.



The Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, at Heathrow Airport yesterday before leaving for a visit to South America

Singer's famine list trip

BOB GELDORF, the rock singer who organised the Band Aid record which raised \$6 million for Ethiopia, arrived in Addis Ababa yesterday to decide how the money should be spent.

He said he would meet famine relief organisations to compile a "shopping list" of items needed but would not visit emergency feeding centres for the starving.

Before leaving London on an Ethiopian Airways jet, which also carried journalists, photographers and TV crews, Mr Geldorf had been critical of celebrities and officials visiting the camps, including Senator Edward Kennedy and the Overseas Development Minister, Mr Timothy Raison.

"You won't see me swanning around in a safari suit like Kennedy or Raison, achieving nothing, picking up dying children. The least we can give these people is the dignity of a private death."

Mr Geldorf was met in Addis Ababa by Mr Berhann Deresse, deputy commissioner of Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

Mr Deresse said he would recommend that the Band Aid money be used for drilling water holes, transporting relief supplies and medicines, as well as food.—AP.

Gaol's 'notorious' rate of suicides

By Penny Chorlton

The remand wing of Brixton prison is a "notorious blackspot" for the suicide of inmates, according to Mr David Leadbetter, the joint London organiser of Inquest, a pressure group concerned with deaths in custody.

Mr Leadbetter said yesterday that there have been 10 suicides in the prison's remand wing during the past two years. He was speaking after the inquest at Southwark last week of Mr Curtis Marsh, a 27-year-old West Indian who hanged himself while on remand at Brixton last October.

A Home Office spokesman admitted that the prisoners concerned had not been examined by the medical staff of the capital's main remand prison, Wormwood Scrubs. The suicides could be explained by the fact that they had come in "raw from the streets."

The spokesman confirmed that there had been five deaths at Brixton in 1983, of which four were suicides and the fifth an open verdict, and that five of the nine deaths in 1984 so far appeared to have been suicides.

The deputy coroner for Southwark, Dr Vernon Foster, heard at last Wednesday's hearing that Mr Marsh had been found in his cell hanging by his neck. He had been taken off his legs. The bandages had been used to treat serious burns incurred when he allegedly set fire to his

wife's flat — the offence for which he was being detained.

The prison authorities had been warned that Mr Marsh had been in psychiatric care earlier in the year and, being mentally unstable, needed close supervision. The police had made a note that he was a suicide risk.

However, since Mr Marsh refused to cooperate with staff and other prisoners in the hospital wing, the prison authorities decided to transfer him to a single cell. The authorities said that he had been kept under close supervision.

While the inquest was in session Penitentiary Prison announced the apparent suicide of a young Asian on remand, also by hanging. He was named as Mr Chittaran Joshi, aged 21, who was on remand from Bow Street magistrates, charged with possession of drugs with intent to supply others.

Mr Leadbetter pointed out that at Grendon Underwood, the shrewdest psychiatric prison in Buckinghamshire, no suicides had been recorded in recent years, although nearly all the inmates had a history of mental illness.

The Home Office spokesman said that there are adequate facilities for the treatment of psychiatrically disturbed prisoners at Brixton and they will continue to be held there. However, after reorganisation last year, Wormwood Scrubs was now the main prison for inmates on remand in London.

PM 'needs advice of revived Think Tank'

By Richard Norton-Taylor

A government think tank, independent of Whitehall, would be a valuable instrument for a prime minister and provide the government with an early warning system for crises, according to Lord Rothschild, first head of the Central Policy Review Staff abolished by Mrs Thatcher last year.

Writing in the first full study of the work of the Cabinet Office CPRS, or think tank, Lord Rothschild says it is not surprising that Cabinet ministers are often relatively ignorant about subjects which do not affect their departments.

It is difficult for them to participate in Cabinet or Cabinet committee discussions without a brief, which their department is unlikely to produce, he writes.

"For this reason the first CPRS had among its duties the preparation of collective briefs precisely to fill this gap." A revived CPRS should not be prohibited from investigating issues concerned with the budget, the exchange rate, defence and foreign affairs, he says.

The study, published today by Strathclyde University, records that Lord Rothschild,



Lord Rothschild—criticises former Treasury chief

without telling the then prime minister, Edward Heath, asked the CPRS to see what real harm would have been done if the previous budget had been leaked in toto. The CPRS found that 50 per cent of its contents could have been disclosed prematurely without damage.

He chides Sir Douglas Wass, former permanent secretary at the Treasury, for attacking the CPRS. "Would he (Sir Douglas) castigate his own department, the Treasury, on the basis of some mistakes?" he asks.

"If so, it would have been castigated too often to count," Treasury mandarins attacked the think tank from the outset.

Lord Rothschild refers to "the rusty, creaking machinery of government, both in Whitehall and Westminster, the latter so dear to the hearts of elderly sentimentalists." It is Enoch Powell and Michael Foot, in spite of the barbaric behaviour of the Opposition during Prime Minister's questions.

The Strathclyde study shows how James Callaghan used the think tank to manage dissent in the Cabinet provoked by the 1978 IMF crisis. The think tank was asked to draw up two reports — one on a siege economy, called "Fortress Britain," the other on an open economy. The think tank endorsed the latter.

It also records how the think tank was involved in the Cabinet committee created by Mrs Thatcher to advise on the possibility of withdrawing a prolonged pit strike after the Government's pit closure concessions in 1981.

Routine Punctuated by Oracles: The Central Policy Review Staff 1970-83, Peter Hennessy, Susan Morrison and Richard Townsend, Strathclyde papers on government and politics, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow, £5.50.

Law Society 'hypocrisy' over black lawyers

By Paul Keel

An unpublished Law Society report, which concluded that there was no significant racial discrimination in the legal profession, is today described as hypocrisy by a group of lawyers.

The Legal Action Group, an organisation set up by solicitors and barristers to improve legal services, says in its monthly bulletin, Legal Action, that the findings are contrary to the conclusions of a number of other inquiries into the issue.

An article in the bulletin says that the working party set up to conduct the Law Society's inquiry reported that black graduates encountered no particular difficulty in finding articles, and that there was no racial discrimination by solicitors in instructing counsel.

The working party also recommended that the society should not engage in ethnic monitoring, and that there should be no specially reserved places for black solicitors on its council or committees.

But according to Legal Action, the race relations committee of the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar reported in March last year: "There are

many complaints from members of predominantly black chambers that they get little or no prosecution work and few briefs for the accused form larger firms of criminal solicitors. We are satisfied that this is indeed the case."

Legal Action claims that the working party held no formal meeting with the Society of Black Lawyers, and that its consultations with individual black lawyers was limited to one meeting with five which lasted a little over an hour.

A member of the working party, Sir Christopher Hewitson, told Legal Action that the main problem was a lack of evidence, and that the Society of Black Lawyers had failed to put forward the names of people who could provide such evidence.

By the Halden Society of Solicitors, Lawyers says in the bulletin that there should be a vigorous inquiry which must publicly encourage victims of racism to give evidence. It says: "In the summer the Bar indicated its approval of an amendment to its code of conduct to make clear that racial discrimination constituted professional misconduct. The Law Society should do no less."

Hunger strike threat

Twenty-five members of the Irish National Liberation Army, who are serving sentences in the Irish Republic's top security prison at Portlaoise, will start a 48-hour hunger strike tomorrow. They are demanding open visits and better conditions in the prison.

A spokesman for a relatives' action group said there were fears that the hunger strike could lead to a longer one, similar to that in which 10 Republican prisoners died in Northern Ireland in 1981.



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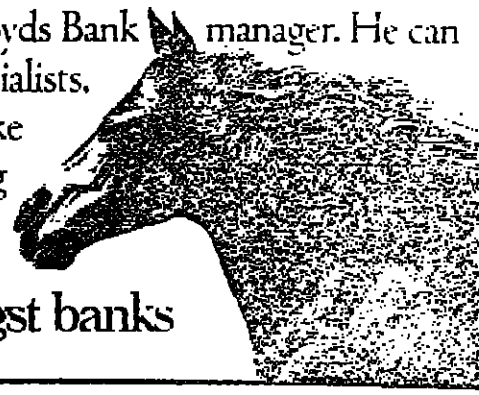
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Information Act needed to improve decision-making

Owen attacks 'infallibility' attitude over the Belgrano

By Richard Norton-Taylor

Ministers involved in the Belgrano controversy are accused today, by Dr David Owen, of "a simple failure to admit error, a perverse wish to appear infallible." Dr Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, makes the accusation in an article published in the Freedom of Information Campaign's publication, Secret File.

Civil servants, like any other employee, were not just automata to do what their political masters wanted, Dr Owen says. "They have the right and indeed the public duty to exercise their conscience on those rare occasions where they are prepared to stand up to their masters in the wider public interest."

Dr Owen argues that a Freedom of Information Act is essential if Britain's relative economic decline is to be reversed. "The quality of our decision-making at every level of British society simply must improve," he says.

Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, the former Tory Education Secretary, in another article criticises the Government—and by implication Mrs Thatcher

above all—for dismissing the growing debate about more access to information as irrelevant. He suggests that section 2 of the Official Secrets Act should be replaced by a statutory right to know.

"The concept of freedom of information is not inconsistent with Conservative philosophy and it should be recognised that it was Conservative administrations which introduced freedom of information legislation in such major Commonwealth countries as Australia, Canada and New Zealand, Mr Carlisle writes.

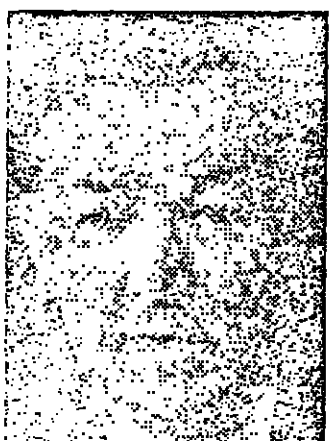
Dr Owen and Mr Carlisle argue that waste, inefficiency and error are more likely to be eradicated by greater openness in central and local government. Greater public understanding of the complexity of decisions would make it easier for people to accept painful choices and harder for "the dogmatists and ideologists to sell their simplistic certainties," according to Dr Owen.

He devotes most of his article to the Official Secrets Act case against Mr Clive Ponting, the senior Ministry of Defence official accused of sending documents about the Argentine cruiser, the General Belgrano, to the Labour MP, Mr Tam Dalyell.

The central question in the case, Dr Owen says, relates to the withholding of information by the Government from MPs. Many important details of the sinking of the Belgrano were not corrected, even though they were known to be false. "The amazing feature of the whole affair is, 'why?'"

The Government had a sound military case for authorising the sinking of Argentine vessels, Dr Owen writes. Public opinion even now still supported the case for the sinking, yet the Government had "wrapped themselves up in a tangle of half-truths, evasions and straight lies."

He said that the best explanation was simply the Government's failure to admit error and its desire to appear infallible.



Mark Carlisle
— a Tory view

'Year of youth' opening banned

By Susan Tirbutt

THE formal UK opening of United Nations International Youth Year by the Prince of Wales at Coventry Cathedral next week has been cancelled after opposition from Coventry City Council.

Mr Michael Cowcher, organising secretary of IYY England, said yesterday that the council had complained that the event, planned since the end of September, could not be organised in time. The authority also feared demonstrations by local unemployed young people.

IYY representatives had suggested a smaller event involving less work, but this too had been rejected by the authority.

The year's national coordinating committee is now considering whether to organise a substitute event in June or July, in another city.

The opening on January 16 had been planned to include drama presentations on the year's three themes: peace, participation and development.

The English coordinating committee has chosen unemployment, drug abuse, housing and travel as its main issues from a list of 32 aims for the United Nations year.

The committee aims to set up between 120 and 200 young workers' co-operatives to combat youth unemployment.

A "hotline" telephone network to help young drug abusers is also being considered, based on an existing service in Downham, south-east London.

Ulster's mouthpiece for all

Magazine survives by letting political debate rage. Paul Johnson reports



When the middle ground disappeared from Ulster politics the independent magazine Fortnight became a platform for writers of vastly different views.

THE OFFICIAL censor at the Crumlin Road gaol, Belfast, was offended by one of last year's issues of Fortnight magazine. He refused to allow Northern Ireland's only independent review inside the walls and into the hands of men accused of an array of terrorist crimes.

That same week, one inmate among the alleged members of the IRA, the Irish National Liberation Army and the Ulster Volunteer Force received, with the blessing of the censor, a handy little volume entitled The Art of Revolutionary Warfare, penned by General Giap, late of the Vietcong.

That is one of the problems in Northern Ireland of publishing a magazine with the aim of offering space to anyone across the political spectrum.

Fortnight, which has been published since 1970, almost at the start of the troubles, used to come out, paradoxically monthly. A move this year to twice-monthly publication brought plaudits from such as Mr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, Mr Danny Morrison of Sinn Féin, the former Northern Ireland secretary, Mr Mervyn Rees, the Troops Out movement and Lady Ewart-Biggs.

Contributors have included Gerry Fitt, Lord Gower, Cardinal Tomás O'Fiaich, Gerry Adams, James Moynagh and George Seawright. It is the most popular magazine inside the Maze prison, and the paper's advertising claim that "the weirdest collection of people read about Fortnight" can perhaps be substantiated.

Fortnight was set up by

Tom Haddon, a law lecturer at Queen's University, Belfast, and Martyn Turner, a cartoonist with the Irish Times. It grew out of the civil rights movement with the object of exploring the new national liberal middle ground.

During the early 1970s it was twice bombed out, the victim although not the intended target, of the UVF. There was more trouble in 1976 when, after a directory of prominent Northern Ireland businessmen had been printed, two were shot by the IRA. At the time the magazine was blamed but it now seems that the paramilitaries simply decided to pursue new targets.

Since 1979 the attitude has been that there is no middle

ground in Northern Ireland politics and many of the hopes of the early 1970s are redundant.

Given that there is no proper political forum offering representation for all of the political groups of Northern Ireland, the magazine's most important role is that anybody can write for it and anybody can read it," said the editor, Andy Polak.

"What we are offering is a policy analysis inside Northern Ireland. The amazing thing is that no one has ever refused to contribute on political grounds."

The magazine is used by politicians, from the extremes of Loyalism through to hard line Republicanism, as a way of airing views and opinions, some of them none

too popular within their own parties or groupings.

The Assemblyman, George Seawright, recently expelled by the Democratic Unionist Party, talked about his vision of another Lebanon, with armed camps holding areas for generations to come. The uneasy question of the Social Democratic and Labour Party's relationship with Sinn Féin was recently raised by one leading SDLP member.

In 1982 Fortnight won the Ewart-Biggs memorial award, named after the assassinated British ambassador to Dublin and given for increasing understanding of the Irish problem.

Circulation, now running at 8,000, has quadrupled in the past three years and is expanding.

Thatcher to study case of deported woman

By Penny Chorlton

The Prime Minister has asked the Home Office for details about Mrs Ayse Halli, the Cypriot woman who was deported from Britain last week.

Campaigners said yesterday that they would not give up their fight to persuade the authorities to allow Mrs Halli to return to Britain where she has lived for the last 13 years. They accused the junior Home Office minister, Mr David Waddington, of indulging in character assassination to justify what they called his ill-conceived decision.

They have written to Mr Waddington asking for a meeting to discuss the "real" facts in the case. In particular, they are angry that the minister apparently refused to believe that Mrs Halli's divorce proceedings were anything other than a ruse to deceive the Home Office. They point out that Mrs Halli had been separated from her husband for two years and say that she came to the attention of the Home Office because her estranged Cypriot husband allegedly reported her to the British authorities as an illegal immigrant.

Mrs Halli was deported to Turkey, where she is staying at a secret address with people she had never met before. She has gone back to Cyprus. Mr Halli took her daughter but left behind her two sons who were born in Britain.

A Home Office spokesman said that the case was closed. It had been carefully reviewed from the outset and had also been to the House of Lords and the European Commission on Human Rights. Campaigners say that the case might have been exhausted on technical grounds but there were compassionate paths still open.

"We are determined to get this family reunited where they belong in Britain and not have these two boys wrenched away from their British schools and all their friends to an alien country where they don't speak the language and where they have reason to fear their father," one of Mrs Halli's supporters said yesterday.

Labour urges aid to tackle Welsh schools 'crisis'

By Paul Hayward

Welsh Correspondent

The Welsh education system is facing a crisis that requires special aid, the Shadow Secretary for Wales, Mr Barry Jones MP in Alyn and Deeside, claimed yesterday.

"Her Majesty's Inspectors' latest report on the Welsh education service must surely make Welsh Office ministers sit up and take notice," he said. "They have found serious deficiencies in staffing, books, equipment and premises in schools throughout Wales."

It is clear Wales has a

special case. Our problems are that much greater than the rest of the UK. The consequences of continued cuts in education are already harming our pupils' chances."

Mr Jones cited a catalogue of problems which had weakened Welsh schools, including cuts in nursery education.

Mixed age range classes were appearing in infant schools—"a universally accepted precursor of lowered standards"—and school buildings were rapidly deteriorating, particularly in the poorer South Wales valleys.

Parents providing money for text books and equipment in comprehensive schools were in some cases exceeding the sum allocated by the education authority.

A second modern language and advanced mathematics had been dropped from the curriculum in many comprehensives.

"With further education cuts looming, threatening hundreds of jobs and lowering standards yet further, we must see the Secretary of State press for an injection of capital into the Welsh education system," Mr Jones said.

should recognise Wales has an explicitly special case by freeing local authorities from the inglorious system of targets and penalties, and the undemocratic, financial absurdity of rate capping."

A cut in the education budget of a Welsh local authority was more damaging than a similar cut in the home counties, he said.

"We have a greater percentage of pupils claiming free meals—almost 50 per cent in the South Wales valleys. On average, our children come from families with much lower incomes than the rest of the

UK, and are thus in special need of nursery education."

● Mrs Ann Sofer, chairman of the Social Democratic Party's education policy group, yesterday called for a national plan to improve school education.

Mrs Sofer outlined her idea at a meeting of the National Council for Educational Standards in Cambridge. She said that schools should have four basic aims in educating teenagers.

They should be able to write and do maths, be familiar with the basics of science and technology, and understand the societies in which they live.

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Riviera gets a taste of winter

PARIS: icy winds from the north left most of Europe shivering yesterday and brought snow to Mediterranean resorts.

On the palm-lined boulevards of Nice, residents turned out to see the eight-inch coat of snow.

Italians woke to find snow had settled on the capital for the first time in 14 years, forcing the closure of Rome's two airports. Buses were fitted with snow chains.

Parts of Switzerland experienced their coldest weather for 20 years, with temperatures dropping to minus 40C (minus 40F) in the Jura region near the French border and minus 15C (5F) in Geneva. Meteorologists blamed the cold weather of the past few days on a wave of icy winds from Siberia.

Cars in Moscow slithered into each other as heavy falling snow outpaced the efforts in the heaviest storm of the winter. Meteorologists forecast the cold snap would continue through much of Europe with more snow predicted in many areas.

The second lowest temperature in Finland this century — minus 46C (minus 51F) — was registered at Savukoski, eastern Lapland.

Plunging temperatures around France have left at least nine people dead of exposure there in the last four days, and have cut heat and water to some communities.

Temperatures yesterday reached minus 20 degrees C (minus 4F) in the Genoa region. Police reported two deaths on Sunday south of Paris. In the suburb of Villefrance where a man living without heat died of exposure, and in Creteil where a tramp was found dead.

The temperature in the French capital was minus 10C (14F). — Reuter/AP.

Italy 'is not told secrets'

From George Armstrong in Rome

THE Prime Minister, Mr Bettino Craxi's spokesman said yesterday that the Government would investigate accusations that the Italian secret services are "vassals" to the other Nato countries and that information is not being shared with Italy.

This allegation came from Mr Rino Formica, a former finance minister, and now the whip of Mr Craxi's own Socialist Party. He has said that Washington's National Security Agency expects the Italian secret services to furnish it with information not being shared with Italy.

His remarks were made a few days after the bomb outrage on the train approaching Bologna, when 15 people were killed.

The Italian Communist Party has taken up Mr Formica's remarks, suggesting that the Italian secret services, if better informed by their colleagues, could do more to avert acts of international terrorism committed here.

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Defence Minister, says that as far as he knows there is no secret Nato pact which puts Italy in a subservient position.

Figueiredo in hospital

From Jan Rocha in Sao Paulo

President Joao Figueiredo is recovering from an operation on his spine in a Rio hospital.

He was flown from the capital, Brasilia, for treatment after being crippled by back pain over the new year. A few days earlier, President, an ex-cavalry officer, had a doctor's advice and gone horse riding. The operation, to remove a slipped disc, was successful.

Although he will have to remain in hospital another week, General Figueiredo plans to continue working from his hospital bed, rather than hand over to his vice-president Mrs Aureliane Chaves. Mr Chaves recently founded the Liberal Party and openly supports the opposition presidential candidate Mr Tancredino Neves.

With just over a week to go before the electoral college meets, Mr Neves stands to win by a huge majority over the government's candidate, Mr Paulo Maluf. His election would put an end to nearly 21 years of military rule.

Mr Neves is supported by a broad alliance of leftwing parties and former government supporters, ranging from Communists to conservatives.

Crew saved

Las Palmas: One crewman drowned but 26 others were rescued from the 4,500-ton Spanish ship, Don Fernando, listing dangerously after its cargo shifted in rough seas off the Moroccan coast.

Pravda says space issue decisive at Geneva

From Martin Walker in Moscow

Failure to agree on the non-militarisation of space at the Geneva talks starting today would nullify all the arms limitation agreements reached in the past, Pravda said yesterday.

The Soviet side seems to be making the Star Wars issue the touchstone of any kind of progress at the talks, even while the Soviet media is reporting US officials as saying that the Star Wars project is to continue irrespective of this week's negotiations.

"It is of particular importance to prevent the militarisation of outer space," Pravda's authoritative international review column said yesterday. "If no reliable barrier is put to it, everything that has been achieved so far in the arms limitation field will be nullified."

President Chernenko made a similar point in a message to East-West churchmen at the weekend.

"There has arisen the need to adopt urgent and effective measures to prevent a further destabilisation of the strategic situation and to preclude further rounds of the arms race," Mr Chernenko said.

His choice of words echoed a speech by the former Soviet leader, Mr Andropov, who warned that the "destabilising effect" of moves to project military power into outer space would cancel all previous US-Soviet agreements.

The Soviet side is coming uncomfortably close to putting itself into a corner by saying that the Geneva talks will stand or fall by the single issue of Star Wars.

In recent days, Soviet emphasis has shifted from stressing the "umbrella" nature of the talks ranging over everything from test-ban treaties to nuclear freeze, to the new, narrow focus on the US Strategic Defence Initiative.

Soviet spokesmen and media commentators are accusing the Americans of being implacable on Star Wars and vague on the prospect of reaching accords on any of the other items on the Soviet agenda.

At the very least, the Soviet spokesmen are preparing their own people to put the full blame on the US for any agreement appointments at Geneva. They have determined that the Soviet Union will not suffer the kind of propaganda defeat it received after the Soviet walkout from the last talks in 1983.

The new focus on Star Wars is being interpreted by Western diplomats in Moscow as a bargaining position to put more pressure on the Americans to go to Geneva with at least some concessions.

US diplomats in Moscow have been playing down the prospect of any immediate common-law crimes inside their own states. We should challenge their right to violate these laws, especially when they threaten the survival of whole populations.

Under Swiss law, the public prosecutor is likely to move an indictment today, Mr Rueschmann said. We shall have the right to oppose that motion and state our case in full before the court.

A statement by the association, which was formed last month, says: "It is time citizens used their courts to ensure the interests of the State do not prevail against those of the citizens."

He said that Mr Shanks had accused Mr Gromyko of "being accused of conspiring to commit a crime of a level of heinousness any level of nuclear weapons in arms control agreements violates the convention against genocide and other treaties."

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Rationing may go in new deal with the public

Poland announces food price rises

From Bradley Graham in Warsaw

The Polish Government has announced that it will increase food prices in March but offered the country the prospect of lifting rationing imposed as a result of the Solidarity crisis.

The official press has published details of three proposals, containing different levels of increase, which will be discussed with the public through unions and other organisations.

The rises, in line with the Government's target of a 12 per cent increase in retail prices in 1985, will be the first for 13 months.

Increases in food costs are a potentially explosive issue in Poland, where past attempts to raise prices have led to riots that have toppled Communist party leaders. Mindful of the political repercussions, Polish officials preceded increases last year by floating several options weeks ahead of time.

The increases that will subsequently be taken effect were somewhat less than initially projected, and no unrest resulted.

Viewing last year's approach as a successful model, the ministry responsible for price policy has again proposed three variants for public discussion. State-controlled newspapers have carried detailed charts and descriptions of the plans, showing what each option would mean for individual items.

Essentially, Poles are being asked to weigh the burden of higher prices against the prospect of an end to the rationing of some key foods. The first plan, the minimum option, would mean that rationing would continue but that the cost of living would increase by only 3.1 per cent.

If people are willing to pay substantially more for their butter, sugar and flour, the rationing of these foods could end. Only meat and chocolate would remain rationed.

Although the difference between the least expensive plan which would raise the overall cost of living 3.1 per cent and the most expensive one which would increase it 4.2 per cent appears small, the low figures are deceptive.

Each option conceals large increases for certain foods, even in the first plan, under which the price of flour would go up 24 per cent and that of sugar 25 per cent. To dispense with rationing coupons, flour would have to rise in price 41 per cent, sugar 73 per cent and butter 29 per cent.

Justifying the increases, the Government cited higher official prices being paid to farmers and higher food processing and distribution costs.

Many Poles have accepted the principle that prices must be allowed to rise periodically if the country's economy is to revive and operate more along the free-market lines that the Government is gradually trying to achieve.

The rise in food prices is due to take effect in March. Meanwhile, Poles were asked to submit their comments on the proposals to the ministry responsible for prices or to local government or newspaper offices. — Washington Post.

US troops carry mini atom bombs

Washington: Special US forces have been trained to carry and place light-weight nuclear bombs behind enemy lines in the event of a European war with the Soviet Union, a US research analyst says. The smallest of the warheads weighs only 58lb.

Mr William Arkin, director of the Arms Race and Nuclear Weapons Research Project at the Institute for Policy Studies, said at the weekend: "The existence of the bombs, known as special atomic demolition munitions, has been known for years."

"But what has now become apparent," he added, "is that the US and its allies have decided not to withdraw the special bombs from a European stockpile and indeed, to give special operations units the responsibility and training to place them behind enemy lines in the event of war."

"We've known for some time that the US had two small atomic munitions in its arsenal — a larger one dubbed the 'Fat Man' and one called the special that can be carried by one man," Mr Arkin said. "But we never knew why there were two kinds."

"More recently, it has become clear that the special is solely for the use of commandos and that it's going to remain in our European stockpile," he added.

The existence of the special atomic demolition munition, or "backpack" in military jargon, was spotlighted last January when Mr Arkin and two fellow authors published a new compendium on US nuclear forces.

The weapons became the subject of renewed scrutiny following a report by an NBC television news programme. NBC said it had learned that special operations commandos in Bad Tolz, West Germany, had been trained in European languages, customs, sabotage, and the use of the bombs.

Low sights for trade

WASHINGTON: Senior American and Russian officials met in Moscow this week for the first high-level trade talks between the superpowers since 1978, but US officials said they do not expect any dramatic breakthrough.

"We do not expect a sharp rise in trade as a result of the meeting but believe it will have a positive impact on our trade relations," a spokesman for Commerce Under-Secretary, Mr Lionel Olmer, said.

The discussion will deal only with sales of non-strategic goods, such as food processing equipment and other machinery and manufactured goods, and not with military application.

Mr Olmer said the talks would focus on ways to improve conditions for US companies seeking to do business in the Soviet Union. — Reuter.



Several people are slightly injured as Spanish police charge demonstrators yesterday in Bilbao. The protesters were demanding an amnesty for gaoled and exiled Basque separatist guerrillas.

Eanes speech splits coalition

From Jill Jolliffe in Lisbon

The Social Democrat Party has given only reluctant support to its Socialist coalition partners in a Cabinet decision to challenge President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

After a Cabinet meeting last week, it was announced that the Government considered President Eanes's critical new year message a serious interference in Government affairs, and called on him to end his criticisms or dismiss the Government. The coalition was elected in April, 1983.

The Portuguese news agency, Anop, quoting a Social Democrat source, said that the deputy prime minister, Mr Carlos Mota Pinto, had disagreed with the Socialist decision to go on the attack, although he finally voted for the decision. Other Social Democrat leaders have openly supported President Eanes as individuals and the party leadership has said that it will not take a public stand yet.

President Eanes criticised the performance of the Government in 1984 and said that social injustices had increased. He is to reply to the Government's counter-attack.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Angola hit hard by Unita

UNITA action has almost paralysed supplies of basic necessities to many parts of Angola, according to an International Red Cross report issued by the official news agency, Angop, yesterday.

In a despatch from Luanda, it said an IRC delegation would cooperate in implementing a government emergency plan to help people hit by what Angop called "the murderous activities of the lackeys of South Africa" — a term often used to describe Unita guerrillas.

In its report for 1984, the IRC delegation found that the presence of mines, ambushes, destruction of transport and communications infrastructure in many regions almost paralysed the supply of necessities such as seed and agricultural equipment, clothing, soap, salt and foodstuffs, Angop said. — Reuter.

Coptic mass

COPTIC Christians flocked to hear their Pope hold a midnight Christmas mass in Cairo yesterday after his release from 40 months of banishment in a desert monastery. Pope Shenouda III, aged 62, was banished by the late President Sadat in 1981 for "inciting strife" in mainly Muslim Egypt. President Mubarak freed him as a new year's gesture. — Reuter.

Minister quits

A TURKISH Minister of State, Mr Ismail Ozdaglar, resigned at the weekend after being accused of having been involved in the corruption charge, the semi-official Anatolian news agency reported yesterday. — Reuter.

New Bulow trial

THE US socialist, Klaus von Bulow, will be retried on April 2 on charges that he twice tried to murder his mistress wife, Rhode Island's attorney general said at the weekend. Von Bulow was convicted in 1982, but the Rhode Island Supreme Court overturned the convictions last April after ruling that some of the evidence was gathered improperly and some information was not shared with defence lawyers. — Reuter.

Barbie inquiry

THE pre-trial investigation of Klaus Barbie, accused of being a Nazi war criminal, is nearly complete and the case may come to court this year, legal sources in Lyons, France, said at the weekend. So far only three counts of crimes against humanity have been retained against Barbie, aged 71, known as "the butcher of Lyons," the sources said. — Reuter.

Peking visit

THE chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Vessey, will visit China from January 12 to 19, the US Defence Department announced. — Reuter.

Chinese find

CHINESE archaeologists have unearthed more than 23,000 bamboo strips inscribed with writings from the Han dynasty (206 BC-220 AD), including the earliest known "wanted" posters, a Xinhua said yesterday. — AP.

Bar upheld

ISRAEL'S Supreme Court yesterday upheld a ban barring the Labour Minister, Chaim Bar-Lev, from testifying on the character of a cabinet colleague, Mr Ariel Sharon, who is suing Time magazine for \$5 million for alleged libel. — Reuter.

Widow's burial

MATILDE Urrutia, widow of Chile's Nobel prize-winning poet Pablo Neruda, was buried in Santiago's central cemetery at the weekend, Maco's Coad writes from Santiago.

Seven freed

SEVEN prominent members of the Charter 77 human rights group, detained in Prague on Thursday four days before the eighth anniversary of the charter's publication, have been released, emigre sources said in Vienna yesterday. The five men and two women included dissident author, Vaclav Havel. — Reuter.

Falklands trip

A BRITISH junior defence minister, Lord Trefgarne, is to meet the 4,000-strong British garrison on the Falklands during a week-long visit, starting today. — Reuter.

27 killed

REBELS killed at least 27 people in two attacks on buses north of Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, on Wednesday, a Uruguayan news agency said yesterday. — Reuter.

US senator says his visit to Soweto is 'distressing'

SA labour system is condemned by Kennedy

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

Senator Edward Kennedy visited a migrant labour hostel in the sprawling black township of Soweto yesterday and condemned the migrant labour system as "alien to every kind of tradition in the Judeo-Christian ethic".

The visiting American senator spent his first full day in South Africa touring Soweto, and said it was one of the most distressing visits he had made.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Nobel peace prize winner, and Dr Alan Boesak, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, escorted him around the township.

Agenda, page 9

He had earlier spent the night as the guest of Bishop Tutu in Soweto and attended a service at the Roman Catholic church.

Among those at Jan Smuts Airport to meet him on Saturday were demonstrators from the black consciousness movement, the Azanian People's Organisation, who called him an American imperialist whose visit to South Africa was prompted by desire to use the black people as a ticket to the presidency.

The demonstrators carried posters proclaiming their opposition to Senator Kennedy's visit. They chanted in unison, telling the senator to go home, and referred to him as the "great white saviour". Nine protesters were arrested after scuffling with police, but were later released.

Mr Gregory Craig, a Kennedy aide, said Senator Kennedy was on his way to the home of Bishop Tutu when police stopped the motorcade and urged them to turn around and return to Johannesburg because of a supposedly hostile demonstration in Soweto.

But carrying the press were turned back, and Senator Kennedy sent several family members to Johannesburg, Mr Craig said, only to discover when he arrived that there were no protesters at Bishop Tutu's home but 300 people holding lighted candles waiting to welcome them.

"We think what the police did was motivated by political considerations," Mr Craig said. Senator Kennedy described his visit to the migrant labour hostel yesterday as "one of the most depressing, despairing visits made to any facility in my time". He added: "I find it appalling. Individuals are caught between the demands of making a livelihood for their families and living with their families."

He also entered the houses of some Soweto families and spoke to the people after introducing himself. He found them to be some of the most courageous, brave and warmest men, women and children I have met anywhere.

Today Senator Kennedy will meet the foreign minister, Mr P. W. Botha, for talks in Pretoria, before flying by helicopter to Matroosburg, a black spot where people are threatened with forced relocation to the "black homeland" of Bophuthatswana.



Senator Kennedy and his sister, Mrs Jean Kennedy-Smith, talk to a migrant worker in a Soweto hostel

Nkomo wants party leaders freed for poll battle

From Andrew Meldrum in Harare

Zimbabwe's main opposition party, Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu), has called for the release of five members of its central committee from detention to enable the beleaguered party to campaign for the coming elections.

The appeal to the Government followed a Zapu central committee meeting yesterday at Mr Nkomo's home.

Two of the five were arrested after a Zapu rally in Harare township on November 4, which was marked by violence between Zapu members and supporters of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

Mr Nkomo said the five were detained, hoping that charges would be preferred against them. Now that none has, we demand their release so that we can campaign in the next elections.

He also complained that Zapu members throughout Zimbabwe were being harassed and detained without cause, making campaigning difficult.

Victoria Falls yesterday. Sir Geoffrey, who arrived on Saturday for a four-day visit, and Mr Mugabe are expected to air their differences on the Namibia problem.

At a reception later today, the Foreign Secretary is expected to meet Zimbabwean opposition leaders, including Mr Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia from 1965 to 1979, and Mr Nkomo.—Reuter.

Political tensions have risen in Zimbabwe ahead of the elections, expected to be called in March. Mr Mugabe has said that if his party wins a majority of more than 50 per cent, he will move towards creating a one-party state.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who holds talks with Mr Mugabe today, visited

Mr Nkomo's home. The guerrillas arrived in military uniform in the town of Tabana, Zambosanga, on Friday and were mistaken for an army patrol, a military spokesman said. The rebels disarmed police and militia without a fight, and seized about 100 weapons, ammunition, and radio sets.

In scattered violence in other parts of the southern island, reported yesterday, 17 people were said to have died, including two guerrillas. In another raid, 100 rebels disarmed police and militia without a fight, and seized about 100 weapons, ammunition, and radio sets.

The rebels held the town for several hours. The weekend incidents are the latest signs of the deterioration of security in the Philippines' second largest island, about 400 miles south of Manila. A simmering Muslim rebellion shows signs of flaring again, but the stepping up of strikes by the NPA is the biggest challenge to the Government.

Some Government officials agree with the assessment of the gaol Communist leader, Jose Sison, in a recent interview, that the struggle in Mindanao has now reached the stage of a strategic stalemate. In the Maoist phraseology used to describe the anti-Marcos campaign, in the stalemate phase, revolutionary forces will expand their control of the countryside, pushing government forces into smaller pockets concentrated in urban areas.

In Mindanao, it means that even main roads are now not safe for the military. NPA forces are also operating in larger units. Company size groups and larger groups of 200 men or more have staged prolonged assaults against towns, army camps, and other targets.

An attack on a palm oil factory, partly financed by the Commonwealth Development Corporation, in Agusan del Sur in December caused more than \$200,000 in damage. Residents report that guards at the plant and members of the so-called lost command, which enjoys the designation of special government paramilitary unit — brutalise people and run extortion rings in the area. "The NPA," a lawyer said, "has become the court of last resort."

The guerrillas have not abandoned ambushes. In two attacks last month, 19 officers and men were killed in ambushes, with no confirmed guerrilla casualties. Eight automatic rifles and a radio were carried off by the rebels, whose principal source of weapons is those seized in battle from government forces.

Philippines defence officials and American diplomats say that there is no evidence of outside support for the NPA in Mindanao or elsewhere in the country, though, as one American embassy source said: "I just wonder when some little guy in the Kremlin will suddenly scratch his head and think 'here is a situation we can easily exploit.' Then the scene could deteriorate very quickly."

Even more exposed to guerrilla action are members of government militias scattered in villages throughout Mindanao. Former Muslim rebels and fanatical Christian cult members are among those recruited.

Militia members, ill-trained and still keeping up their regular jobs, are easy prey for NPA units or larger rebel groups.

The bush war has also spread to Davao, with more than a million inhabitants the Philippines' second largest city. Small units operate with seeming impunity, and larger groups of "city partisans," said to total about 100 men, are now reported to be based in the city. More than 75 policemen, soldiers, or suspected informers were gunned down on Davao's streets last year.

The military response has been house-to-house searches in areas of suspected guerrilla activity. Bodies are often found dumped, bearing signs of torture, the victims, residents say, of "salvaging" summary execution — by military or intelligence agents.

The Ministry of Defence, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, estimates the total number of NPA guerrillas fighting in Mindanao to be about 2,800, although others put the number at 5,000.

Military sources say that about 60,000 troops are deployed against them, but that lack of land and air transport severely hinders their ability to fight an elusive enemy.

At the end of December, President Marcos ordered civic action programmes in "critical areas" to be stepped up, in an effort to improve what Western observers call "miserable records in winning hearts and minds." Military abuse — looting, rape, torture, indiscriminate murder — are perhaps the biggest single factor in inducing people to support or actively to join the insurgency, whether they know or care about Communism.

On Christmas Eve, President Marcos called for an "in-depth study" of military abuses, and the acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff, General Fidel Ramos, promised severe punishment.

How quickly the orders will filter into the field is still possible to turn back the swiftly spreading insurgency, is another matter.

Mr Paen Sorathene, an officer from another resistance group, said that shells loaded with gas and fired by Vietnamese guerrillas along the Thai-Kampuchean border, have been denied by Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge in dense jungle where the borders of Kampuchea, Laos, and Thailand converge.

The governor of Thailand's Ubon province, Mr Charoensak Silabundhu, said that 1,650 Thai villagers near the border were moved deeper into Thai territory because of fears of the fighting. — Reuter/AP.

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Assad blocks unity moves

From Kathryn Davies in Cairo

Moderate Arab states are intensifying their efforts to restore regional unity, but are meeting unrelenting hostility from President Assad of Syria. President Mubarak of Egypt paid an unexpected visit to the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba on Saturday for talks with King Hussein. On his return to Cairo, the Egyptian leader said he had gone to Jordan as part of Egypt's policy of promoting the Palestinian cause which, he said, was in danger.

This is the third time the two leaders have met since Jordan restored diplomatic relations with Egypt last September after a five-year break. Egypt supports Jordan's call for an international conference on the Middle East in which all the interested parties would be represented, including the PLO.

King Hussein has made it clear that he does not support the Camp David agreements signed by Egypt, Israel, and the United States in 1978 as a framework for Palestinian autonomy. Jordan prefers the original UN Resolution 242 calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories with additional emphasis on Palestinian self-determination — now known as the "Land for Peace" formula.

Last week, King Hussein held private talks with the chairman of the PLO, Mr Yasser Arafat, and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to discuss efforts to reconvene the Arab summit, on the Palestine issue.

Talks along these lines were also held at the weekend between Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah and King Hassan in Morocco. Egypt's supporters are likely to push for its readmission to the league, a move which will certainly be opposed by Syria and Libya.

President Assad condemned Egypt, Jordan, and Mr Arafat at a meeting on the ruling Baath Party in Damascus at the weekend. He spoke of "the Arab plotters, capitalists, and defectors, who plan to liquidate the Palestine cause by dragging the Arabs into the Camp David pact."

Jordan has signed a contract with the Soviet Union for the supply of an air defence system, the Jordanian news agency, Petra, reported yesterday. It gave no details, but quoted the Jordanian commander-in-chief, General Zuhair Shaker, as saying that equipment would start arriving at the beginning of this year.

Despite economic contrivances, Jordan was also negotiating for arms from Britain and France to meet the needs of its army forces. General Shaker said in an address on Saturday to cadets at the staff military academy.

Petra did not say when the contract with the Soviet Union was signed, but Jordan intended to buy from Britain and France. Jordan went arms shopping after President Reagan's decision last March to drop a planned sale of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Amman after King Hussein had criticised US Middle East policy. — Reuter.

Lebanon talks gloom

Jerusalem: Israel resumes troop withdrawal talks with Lebanon today, pessimistic that anything will emerge from the negotiations and expecting to redeploy its troops in southern Lebanon unilaterally this year.

Senior officials say the talks are unlikely to lead to an accord because Syria, Lebanon's political patron, is not interested in an agreement.

President Gemayel said yesterday that there was no change in Lebanon's attitude towards the talks.

Political sources had said on Saturday that President Gemayel would offer new ideas to restart the negotiations. But he repeated his demand for a total Israeli withdrawal and insisted that the Lebanese army should deploy throughout the south. He also rejected any role for the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia.

Israel, which invaded Lebanon in June 1982, to remove Palestinian guerrillas, is likely to pull back its troops from the Awali River to a new line 15 miles from the international border by the end of the year.

Mr expectation is the Lebanese will offer us something just short of what we can bite into. The Syrians want the talks to drag on and each side wants to accuse the other of breaking them up," a senior official said.

Sikhs ask Gandhi to set free Punjab prisoners

New Delhi: Sikh high priests appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, yesterday to free 450 people jailed under special powers in Punjab, and demanded the lifting of security measures there.

The chief high priest, Kirpal Singh, made the appeal in a statement issued in Amritsar after Mr Gandhi, fresh from his landslide election victory, promised to make a settlement of the Punjab crisis his Government's top priority.

In his first national broadcast since his party won 401 of the 503 parliamentary seats last month, Mr Gandhi at the weekend unveiled a strategy for economic reform and communal reconciliation. "In ending the sad chapter of discord, all should cooperate. The Sikhs are as much a part of India as any other community," he said.

He said that the special cabinet committee set up three days ago to study the Punjab problem would recommend a settlement. He promised the lives and homes of Sikhs would be protected.

Mr Gandhi also announced moves to streamline the Government apparatus, reform the economy, and seek peace with India's neighbours.

At 40, India's youngest modern leader, Mr Gandhi was assassinated by two Sikh bodyguards on October 31. At least 2,270 people were killed in anti-Sikh riots that followed the murder.

The Press Trust of India said yesterday that more than 2,500 Sikh families who fled to western Rajasthan and Punjab because of the riots had since returned home to New Delhi.

Kirpal Singh said that the high priests wanted the lifting of "anti-terrorist" laws and the abolition of special courts set up by the authorities to try suspected extremists fighting for an independent Sikh nation in Punjab. "The Government must order a judicial inquiry into the killing of Sikhs in the country, and punish the guilty," he said.

A "meaningful dialogue" could not start until the Government moved to bring about a normal situation in Punjab.

Forty-two people were recovering yesterday from a chlorine leak at a south Indian factory. Police said that 45 workers were admitted to hospital on Friday after inhaling chlorine gas which leaked from a third factory belonging to the Madurai Coats company, at Thottur, in Kerala.

Scientists at a meeting of the Indian Science Congress said at the weekend that they were concerned that the Bhopal gas leak might have damaged the brains of unborn babies.

S. V. Chandra, of the Indian Toxicological Research Centre, said at the conference in Lucknow that she was concerned at the possibility that brains of embryos might have been damaged by the gas. Another scientist, S. Beg, told the conference that only 15 of the 85 types of vegetation studied in the area had not been affected by the gas. — Reuter.

Some Government officials agree with the assessment of the gaol Communist leader, Jose Sison, in a recent interview, that the struggle in Mindanao has now reached the stage of a strategic stalemate. In the Maoist phraseology used to describe the anti-Marcos campaign, in the stalemate phase, revolutionary forces will expand their control of the countryside, pushing government forces into smaller pockets concentrated in urban areas.

In Mindanao, it means that even main roads are now not safe for the military. NPA forces are also operating in larger units. Company size groups and larger groups of 200 men or more have staged prolonged assaults against towns, army camps, and other targets.

An attack on a palm oil factory, partly financed by the Commonwealth Development Corporation, in Agusan del Sur in December caused more than \$200,000 in damage. Residents report that guards at the plant and members of the so-called lost command, which enjoys the designation of special government paramilitary unit — brutalise people and run extortion rings in the area. "The NPA," a lawyer said, "has become the court of last resort."

The guerrillas have not abandoned ambushes. In two attacks last month, 19 officers and men were killed in ambushes, with no confirmed guerrilla casualties. Eight automatic rifles and a radio were carried off by the rebels, whose principal source of weapons is those seized in battle from government forces.

Philippines defence officials and American diplomats say that there is no evidence of outside support for the NPA in Mindanao or elsewhere in the country, though, as one American embassy source said: "I just wonder when some little guy in the Kremlin will suddenly scratch his head and think 'here is a situation we can easily exploit.' Then the scene could deteriorate very quickly."

Even more exposed to guerrilla action are members of government militias scattered in villages throughout Mindanao. Former Muslim rebels and fanatical Christian cult members are among those recruited.

Militia members, ill-trained and still keeping up their regular jobs, are easy prey for NPA units or larger rebel groups.

The bush war has also spread to Davao, with more than a million inhabitants the Philippines' second largest city. Small units operate with seeming impunity, and larger groups of "city partisans," said to total about 100 men, are now reported to be based in the city. More than 75 policemen, soldiers, or suspected informers were gunned down on Davao's streets last year.

Communist guerrillas seize coast town as insurgency in the Philippines grows

Military abuses seen as biggest spur to rebel recruitment in Mindanao

From Tom Lansner in Manila

ABOUT 500 men of the Communist New People's Army (NPA) seized control of a coastal town on the Philippines island of Mindanao at the weekend, military authorities said yesterday.

The guerrillas arrived in military uniform in the town of Tabana, Zambosanga, on Friday and were mistaken for an army patrol, a military spokesman said. The rebels disarmed police and militia without a fight, and seized about 100 weapons, ammunition, and radio sets.

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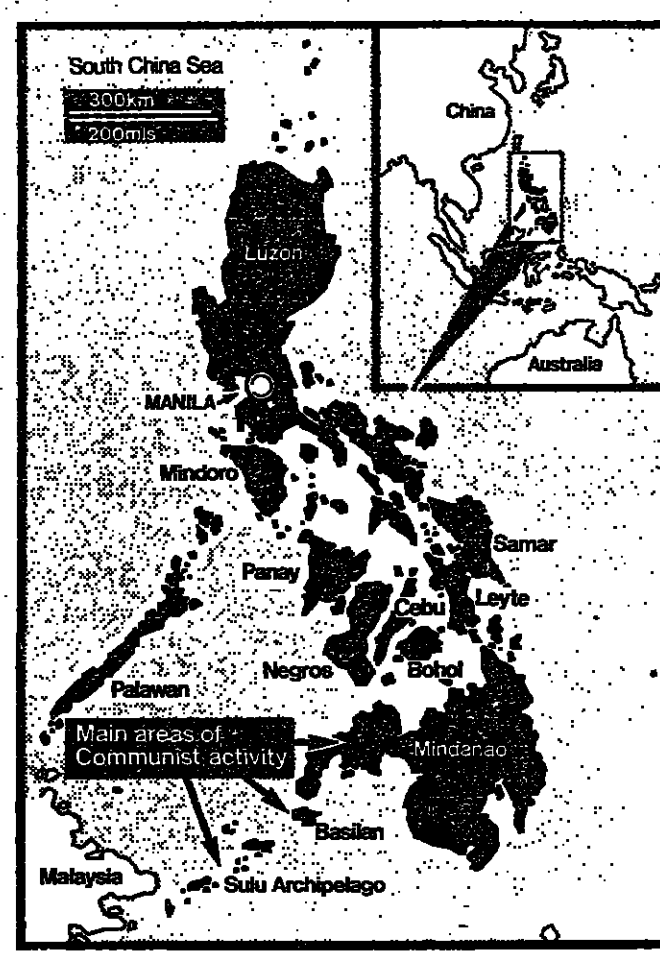
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Commonwealth Development Corporation, in Agusan del Sur in December caused more than \$200,000 in damage. Residents report that guards at the plant and members of the so-called lost command, which enjoys the designation of special government paramilitary unit — brutalise people and run extortion rings in the area. "The NPA," a lawyer said, "has become the court of last resort."

The guerrillas have not abandoned ambushes. In two attacks last month, 19 officers and men were killed in ambushes, with no confirmed guerrilla casualties. Eight automatic rifles and a radio were carried off by the rebels, whose principal source of weapons is those seized in battle from government forces.

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Militia members, ill-trained and still keeping up their regular jobs, are easy prey for NPA units or larger rebel groups.

The bush war has also spread to Davao, with more than a million inhabitants the Philippines' second largest city. Small units operate with seeming impunity, and larger groups of "city partisans," said to total about 100 men, are now reported to be based in the city. More than 75 policemen, soldiers, or suspected informers were gunned down on Davao's streets last year.

The military response has been house-to-house searches in areas of suspected guerrilla activity. Bodies are often found dumped, bearing signs of torture, the victims, residents say, of "salvaging" summary execution — by military or intelligence agents.

The Ministry of Defence, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, estimates the total number of NPA guerrillas fighting in Mindanao to be about 2,800, although others put the number at 5,000.

Military sources say that about 60,000 troops are deployed against them, but that lack of land and air transport severely hinders their ability to fight an elusive enemy.

At the end of December, President Marcos ordered civic action programmes in "critical areas" to be stepped up, in an effort to improve what Western observers call "miserable records in winning hearts and minds." Military abuse — looting, rape, torture, indiscriminate murder — are perhaps the biggest single factor in inducing people to support or actively to join the insurgency, whether they know or care about Communism.

On Christmas Eve, President Marcos called for an "in-depth study" of military abuses, and the acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff, General Fidel Ramos, promised severe punishment.

How quickly the orders will filter into the field is still possible to turn back the swiftly spreading insurgency, is another matter.

Mr Paen Sorathene, an officer from another resistance group, said that shells loaded with gas and fired by Vietnamese guerrillas along the Thai-Kampuchean border, have been denied by Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge in dense jungle where the borders of Kampuchea, Laos, and Thailand converge.

Fighting was also reported at the weekend between the Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge in dense jungle where the borders of Kampuchea, Laos, and Thailand converge.

The governor of Thailand's Ubon province, Mr Charoensak Silabundhu, said that 1,650 Thai villagers near the border were moved deeper into Thai territory because of fears of the fighting. — Reuter/AP.

Mr Paen Sorathene, an officer from another resistance group, said that shells loaded with gas and fired by Vietnamese guerrillas along the Thai-Kampuchean border, have been denied by Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge in dense jungle where the borders of Kampuchea, Laos, and Thailand converge.

Son Sann boosts morale

AMPIIL, Kampuchea: Kampuchean guerrilla leader, Son Sann, paid an unexpected visit yesterday to his key base of Ampil and said that he had come to boost morale of defenders preparing to resist an anticipated attack by Vietnamese forces.

Mr Son Sann, President of the Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front (KNPLF), said that Vietnamese troops might attack Ampil today to mark the sixth anniversary of their intervention in Kampuchea.

Ampil, the command headquarters of the KNPLF, is its only important base still left intact since Vietnamese troops began a dry season offensive against guerrilla bases along the western Kampuchea border in November.

In preparation for the expected attack, trenches and fortified bunkers had been built and guerrillas armed with mostly Chinese-supplied anti-tank weapons, mortars, and guns were on alert.

Son Sann said that since the Vietnamese offensive began, 103 guerrillas had been killed and 467 wounded. "Our losses run into the hundreds, but theirs run into the thousands," he said.

Mr Son Sann denounced Vietnamese attacks against Kampuchean civilians. They shelled and burned civilian houses and mined the route of the fleeing refugees. This is a crime against humanity," he said.

Ampil was relatively quiet yesterday with only a few rounds of firing heard beyond the defence perimeter, but at dusk heavy shelling and small arms fire flared twice and lasted three hours.

Red Cross workers at the scene said two wounded guerrillas were brought out of the battle area. Nong Samet was taken by the Vietnamese last month, but most of the camp has been recaptured by the guerrillas.

Mr Paen Sorathene, an officer from another resistance group, said that shells loaded with gas and fired by Vietnamese guerrillas along the Thai-Kampuchean border, have been denied by Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge in dense jungle where the borders of Kampuchea, Laos, and Thailand converge.

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Kuwait loan for China

Peking: Kuwait's Oil and Finance Minister has signed a loan agreement for a Chinese hydroelectric power station, after agreeing to set up a joint energy development corporation, a Kuwaiti official said.

The official did not give the size of the loan, agreed between the visiting Kuwaiti minister, Mr Ali al-Khalifa, and China's Foreign Trade Ministry.

Mr Ali and the Chinese International Trust and Investment Corporation chief, Mr Rong Yiren, announced plans to establish a joint energy development corporation.

He also saw the Chinese Finance Minister, Mr Wang Bingzhang, who said China hoped for broader cooperation with Kuwait in financial matters, and met the oil minister, Mr Tang Ke, and the China Petrochemicals Corporation's chairman, Mr Li Renjun.

Kabul cuts the draft

Islamabad: Afghanistan, struggling against draft-dodging and a manpower shortage in its war against guerrillas, was offered a one-year reduction in military service as an inducement to conscripts to report for duty.

Radio-Kabul, monitored in Pakistan, said that the Politburo of the ruling Communist Party had approved a proposal from President Karmal to cut the period of compulsory service from three years to two for those who reported voluntarily.

Before Afghanistan's first Communist coup in 1978, the army numbered 80,000. Western diplomats estimate that it has now shrunk to half its former size.

The Afghan authorities have frequently launched campaigns to catch draft dodgers. The Soviet Union, which intervened at the end of 1979, now has an estimated 115,000 troops in Afghanistan.

Opponent of President Marcos ready to fight Imelda in any snap election

Manila: The Philippines opposition leader, Mr Salvador Laurel, said in an interview published yesterday that he would "definitely" run for President if a snap election were called, and he would expect Imelda Marcos to be his opponent.

The opposition newspaper, Pahayagang Malaya, quoted Mr Laurel as saying that President Marcos might hold elections this summer, and that Mr Marcos would want to see his wife "carefully installed in power" before he left the political scene.

President Marcos, who is 67 and rumoured to be ill, has been in power for 20 years. His present six-year term expires in 1987.

Mr Laurel, who is president of the opposition coalition, the United Nationalist Democratic Organisation, was quoted as saying that he would "definitely" run for the presidency.

"I am willing to face the (government) candidate whoever he or she may be," he said.

Mr Laurel, a former senator, said he might pick a woman as

his vice-presidential candidate, and mentioned Mrs Cory Aquino, the widow of the assassinated opposition leader, Benigno Aquino, an MP, Eva Kalaw, and Judy Araneta Roxas, a widow of a former senator.

Mr Laurel is one of a dozen opposition figures regarded as potential presidential candidates. Considered a moderate right winger, he opposes left wing demands for the removal of US military bases from the Philippines, and favours putting the issue to a plebiscite.</

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Those who attempt to kill themselves and fail aren't necessarily failures. Often one long talk is all they need. It means someone somewhere has taken their misery seriously, and has cared that they are unhappy.

To be or not to be is not the only question



Polly Toynbee

LAST WEEK the Samaritans reported yet another increase in the distress calls they received last year. The number of young men killing themselves had gone up, though the number of girls had gone down. The trend in suicides over the past five years has been upwards, though the figures themselves, the Samaritans believe, are arbitrary and deceptive, depending greatly on the attitudes of coroners. Coroners wish to protect families, and are increasingly reluctant to bring in a suicide verdict, where any other possible verdict is available. Similarly, crude comparisons between countries bear little scrutiny. Hungary, while appearing quite high on the list, is said to greatly over-estimate its figures, since the state is unwilling to record that any of its citizens might be unhappy. Switzerland tops the suicide league, with Belgium, Sweden, then Britain next, but social attitudes towards suicide may have more to do with records than actual numbers of deaths.

In Britain the Department of Health does not even compile the numbers of people brought to hospitals who might be classed as attempted suicides. The Samaritans make a guesstimate of about 200,000 attempts a year — or one every 2½ minutes. They do not know if the increased number of distress calls they receive is only a measure of their own success in attracting the near-suicidal to their service, but they strongly suspect a genuine increase in the level of despair.

What happens to those who do attempt to kill themselves depends on where you live, and which particular doctors and nurses you encounter on being admitted to hospital. It is still all too common for over-dose cases to be given short shrift by hard-pressed accident and emergency departments who regard them as attention-seeking nuisances, taking up time and beds better used for the genuinely ill and injured. A short sharp stomach pump and a brisk homely all they receive in many hospitals, before being bundled out back to their wretched lives with little offer of help or support.

But there are some hospitals who have set up special units. One of them is St Stephens, in London, which gets more than its fair share of attempted suicides. Within its catchment area falls the Earls Court Road, and its surrounding desert of cheap rooming houses, and bed-sits, a gathering ground of the lonely, rootless, adrift in London looking for work.

The team of three social workers and three doctors had to struggle to get some beds allocated to a special suicide unit. In spite of weekly fluctuations, their beds are usually full, and each social worker has an average weekly caseload of about ten people.

Dr Peter Rohde, one of the psychiatrists in charge of the discreetly named Carlyle Unit, divides those he sees into four fairly distinct categories — those who clearly mean to kill themselves, were only prevented by chance — those who were desperate and didn't care what happened to them, but wanted an immediate release — those who were making a

cry for help, or a cry of anger, often against someone else, and a final more confused group who may have made accidental attempts, or simply wanted a temporary release, a "long sleep" rather than death.

He says, with a wry smile, that here, perched on the borders of Chelsea, St Stephens Hospital, sees the changes in fashion first. He hopes and believes that attempted suicide as a gesture is rapidly going out of fashion. "I think, thank goodness, that it is losing some of its glamour, some of its Marilyn Monroe image. I find the glorification of suicide most sinister. Everybody knows it is a cry for help, a bid for attention. They can become quite angry if they see it as a manipulative gesture directed against them. It is more likely to be seen as childish, pitiful, a bit silly. Though of course it can still elicit a great deal of guilt."

It is mainly the very young, he says, who still use a suicide attempt as a gesture of that kind. "The tragedy is that they don't know how dangerous it is. I have seen too many who take something like Paracetamol and think it relatively safe because they can buy it in a chemist, and they make sure they get found and taken to hospital. What they often don't know is that they may survive the attempt, only to die in very great pain weeks later with liver failure from the poisoning."

There are, he says, more women than men attempting suicide, though more men actually die. Would hazard a guess that women have more of a tendency to manipulate emotions than men, and that is why they are more inclined to use it as a gesture, he asserts boldly. But he also points to research that shows that women are more likely to be depressed than men, the single most depressed group being isolated young urban mothers.

The social workers in the unit wait to be called down to



What of the sane, rational suicides, those advocated by the Voluntary Euthanasia Society, whose most distinguished member, Arthur Koestler, killed himself last year? The St Stephens unit sees it as their task to prevent those too.

the accident and emergency department, when someone is admitted. They wish, rather plaintively, that they were called more often. They look through the notes of the accident department, and find people listed as walking in "worried and distressed" sent out "Reassured," and wonder if this might be some opportunity missed. Patients are admitted into a hospital bed only if they are medically ill or poisoned, or clearly acute psychiatric cases, and willing to stay. The social workers feel that every patient should be

interviewed at length, once they are conscious enough. It may be the only offer of help they get. But many of the patients are in a hurry to get out, ashamed of their act, and afraid of anyone else hearing about it. They are asked a barrage of questions, and the severity of their state is assessed. These social workers think it very important that the act should be taken seriously, and the patient made to feel that what they have done matters, and that at least one person somewhere has taken note.

The experts I spoke to all

felt unemployment had had its effect on the increase in suicides, but then it was hard to pin down to particular cases. The social workers, keen on jargon, talked of so many young males being "derailed" in society. Almost all their attempted suicide cases are unemployed. Also they added tentatively, many men are caught in the change of power relationships between men and women. Women were becoming more independent and powerful, and that, too, left men with uncertainty about their role.

Is suicide necessarily a kind of madness? Society tends to feel obliged to say it is. "While the balance of his/her mind was disturbed," is a common coroners' phrase, to ease the pain of relatives, and maybe of society. What of the sane, rational suicides, those advocated by the Voluntary Euthanasia Society, whose most distinguished member, Arthur Koestler, killed himself last year? The St Stephens unit sees it as their task to prevent those too.

Taking at random some of their recent cases, there is the old man in his late seventies, whose wife had been killed in an accident. He was due to be moved to sheltered accommodation, and couldn't face life. He had a stroke, no family, no friends, and had lost everything. He took pills but at the last minute he changed his mind and called his GP. He hadn't been able to face the thought of his body being left undetected for weeks.

Now he was being released back to his flat again, and it was hoped the whole ordeal had cured him of suicidal tendencies, but no one thought the old man was now going to be happy. Most of the old people they get refuse to admit they tried to kill them-

selves. The stigma against suicide from their youth, when it was illegal and certainly immoral, makes them deny it.

The commonest precipitating factor of the attempted suicides brought to St Stephens, they say, is desertion by a lover or husband or wife, or for the young, rows with parents.

A man who was highly dependent on his wife, was brought in the other day, his wife having left him. When they married he had been a success, and she had a humble clerical job. But he had failed, and she had risen to the top of a large company. Their roles reversed, had left him weak and uncertain, and increasingly dependent on her. When she finally left, he saw nothing for himself, without his wife or future.

A 16-year-old girl who had run away from home, after being left by her boyfriend, had settled into a bedsit taken up with another boy, only to be abandoned again. She took a large overdose.

A married woman whose husband had just deserted her for a girl the same age as her daughter also took an overdose. But these are not by any means necessarily "manipulative" gestures, the social workers say. Often it is a personal gesture, a turning point in someone's life, an event that marks an important change. They might not do it again, but they have been through a kind of "rite of passage," and emerge feeling better. But they say, it is most important that someone should be there to talk to them, to mark the event, and to give it due significance.

But motives are rarely clear. Many of those intent on dying still cling to notions of what the main barrier is. Some, like Koestler, fantasise that make them reluctant to use any deforming method like hanging or jumping. "Little do they know what pills, or worse, carbon monoxide, make you look like," one said

darkly. Some of the younger, less seriously suicidal ones, have fantasies about their families gathering round their dead body, still somehow imagining that they will be there to witness the scene with pleasure.

I was not entirely sure how much the social worker's own prejudices came into her criticism of a spiteful "Sloane" girls they had recently had through their beds. "They are the most emotionally disabled people I have seen," she said. "They are brought up programmed to make light of things, deny emotions, turn everything into jokes and nicknames. They were brought up in institutions, and thrown out into Chelsea flats, paid for by their parents, where they can't count on anyone."

She told of one particular 18-year-old "Sloane" girl who was found overdosed on her doorstep. It turned out to be the anniversary of her own mother's suicide. "The family had never spoken about it, it had all been brushed aside, and she had never been given the chance of expressing her feelings. The family kept everything under wraps, never touched the surface of life with their emotions." They gave her the chance to talk, and to cry.

Running this unit is a painful and difficult job. The interviews, sometimes hours long, with deeply distressed and desperate people, can be harrowing. "We have to put everything we can into these interviews. This is their only chance, and we have to make the most of it. Some do come back, but most of them put the incident behind them with shame and embarrassment. Of those they try to follow up, only a few accept further counselling or help. But often one long talk is all they need. It means someone somewhere has taken their misery seriously, and has cared that they are unhappy. The event has gone recorded, and they often feel better afterwards."

Equality cannot be achieved while 99.99 per cent of women consider 'feminism' to be a dirty word. Chinyelu Onwurah reports on the need for a change of image

Sixties and Seventies lib hasn't done much for the modern Ms

IN THE commercial world the success of any product is measured by the extent to which it penetrates its market. Viewed from this angle, feminism of the brand produced in the sixties and packaged in the seventies, has failed. The vast majority of women are not feminists, do not want to be feminists, and are in fact antagonised by the term and all it implies.

Many believe in equal rights, in their personal right to a good education and a fulfilling career, but they shun the label "feminist" before all others. Indeed, the phrase "I'm not a feminist but..." is so common that, in mixed society it has become the required precursor of any vaguely anti-sexist remark.

This is due partly to an increasing backlash against the "if you can't beat 'em, join 'em" feminism of the past, which was little more than masculinisation encouraging women to assume the aims, ideals, and outlook of men in the hope of achieving equality through imitation. Just as tomboys were allowed to play with the boys, providing they turned their back on their own sex, so women were allowed to join in the adult games of big business and company politics — providing they became men.

But most women do not want to lose their identity in order to gain their rights. In rejecting male-orientated values, many are rejecting feminism as being unnecessary.

sary, arguing that women have always been able to get what they wanted, providing they were determined enough. These feminist existentialists believe they can win their own personal struggle for position on their own terms, without help from any quarter and with no ideology save that of self-interest. They forget that the second they step into the street they take on the identity of the female stereotype with all this implies, becoming the object portrayed in magazines, films, books, and adverts. They forget to counter-act this on their own.

Some women feel feminism is unnecessary because of what it has already achieved. "Look how far we've come," they say, pointing to Mrs X,

token woman on some board of directors, "look how little there is left to do." For every one woman manager there are 100,000 managed women, manipulated women, whose level of existence is determined and restricted by their sex. To say that their daughters' daughters will be free is pointless.

Feminism has never been interested in the condition of women 100 years hence in the social Utopia to come, feminism is concerned with the condition of women here, now, at this moment in time, and for every second of their lives. In spite of the Sex Discrimination Act, women are still concentrated in low paid, menial or semi-skilled jobs — so long as this is the

case, no one has the right to pat themselves on the back.

Or else the positive feminists, with much more emphasis on the former than the latter, seek to highlight the "positive" aspects of being female: the willingness to self-sacrifice, the acceptance of suffering, the constancy of affection, finding the essence of femininity in the by-products of oppression, ignoring the more tangible results around. Women whether inherently or through conditioning, do have characteristics which are unique and precious and they can be a source of solace but not fulfillment.

Because women seem reluctant to accept feminism does not mean oppression is neces-

sary to them, nor that feminism should be forced on them, as some of the old guard, disillusioned with the reality of women to see the light, suggest. To say that women ought to be dragged kicking and screaming into the feminist wilderness is to deny women the right that they themselves fought for — the right to be themselves. But the others, who find in motherhood and meditation middle-age the panacea for all ills, are no better. Attempting to force women out of the home is wrong, but to try to entice them into the fields back to the "earth mother" idol is ridiculous.

In truth feminism fails not because of its ideals, but its image. Of course a movement

concerned only with itself is above such trivialities as "image" but feminism needs to become a mass movement and the main barrier to this is the image of feminism. It is its own image, the image of the man-hating, left-wing lesbian which the gutter press and the establishment have managed to perpetuate. Women who do not actually feel threatened by this image are merely amused by it, few are attracted, most are violently repelled. To accept the label feminist is to be immediately identified with what is, in fact, only a minority within the feminist movement. The image is inaccurate and is undesirable because it is misleading, if for no other reason. Feminism must shake off

this image and present itself as the natural expression of the collective desire of women for sexual parity. All that has been achieved so far has been accomplished by a minority of women using the inertia of the majority. What needs to be achieved is a wholesale reconditioning of attitudes and sensibilities. Some of it has been achieved by 0.001 per cent of women, it can never be achieved while 99.99 per cent consider feminism to be a dirty word. Some progress can be made by a minority, but only if it is a minority which condemns tomorrow's women to today's problems. For the future, feminism needs to be able to say it speaks for women — and speaks the truth.

An acceptable LIE

Barry Pimlott rang..... Jennifer Cole's Personal Assistant... at Walmer & Wilcox (Publishers) Ltd.... He said to her.... ..She said to him..... ..The Consequence was..... ..and The World said.....

An acceptable LIE

Mary Truscott rang..... Jennifer Cole's Personal Assistant... at Walmer & Wilcox (Publishers) Ltd.... She said to her..... ..She said to her..... ..The Consequence was..... ..and The World said.....

An acceptable LIE

Harry Wetlock rang..... Jennifer Cole's Personal Assistant... at Walmer & Wilcox (Publishers) Ltd.... He said to her..... ..She said to him..... ..The Consequence was..... ..and The World said.....

The unacceptable TRUTH

Larry Diplock rang..... Jennifer Cole's Personal Assistant... at Walmer & Wilcox (Publishers) Ltd.... He said to her..... ..She said to him..... ..The Consequence was..... ..and The World said.....

LOOKING after her KIDS??? Bloody Hell, what kind of excuse is that???

We all agree! He's not alone! Domestic cases should be left at home!

As Business Folks, we know full well... That lunch may last a lengthy spell...

As Business Folks, we know it's true... Meetings can last the whole day through...

As Business Folks, we've got one Accord... A man is lost without his Ford...

As Business Folks, you know perfectly well... Mrs X got Urbleton People's Welfare to help her and appealed to the Social Security Commissioner, who decided that although the flits weren't continuous, the danger was, and so, therefore, was the necessity for supervision. And it's not every Commissioner who can work that one out. It was a Precedent. Commissioner told the Fractitioner that he'd "misdirected himself."

Being keen on objectivity, DHSS choose their own doctors, because the Claimants' own GPs would be

Vanity Fair

EVERYONE knows that a Socialist Borough is soft touch, so those who hold the purse strings for Urbleton have to keep a sharp look-out for malingers pretending to be invalids and cripples and trying to wrinkle another benefit out of the Attendance and Mobility Allowances are a particular temptation to spongers, because they don't detract from any other benefits and are tax free. So to make sure claimants really need working after all the time, or really can't walk, DHSS has an extra tangle of procedures ready to deter them, including stringent medicals carried out by some very sticky Doctors.

With any luck, even the majority of persons entitled to benefit can be made to feel they're sponging or making unreasonable demands, and so give up their claims but if they persist, a claim will naturally take a very long time. Two persons in Urbleton have died waiting, but at least, it proved they were genuine.

It took Mrs X three years to get hers. She has 50 flits a year with no advance warning. Her husband gave up work to look after her and save her from scalding, injuring or killing herself or their baby. But DHSS. Delegated. Medical Fractitioner couldn't decide whether she was deserving or not, and he wasn't too clear about the words "constant attention," so he said No.

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Being keen on objectivity, DHSS choose their own doctors, because the Claimants' own GPs would be

biased and bound to side with their patient. Of course some of DHSS's doctors are stainless reputes and characters, but sadly Mrs X got a stinker. So do lots of other claimants, because DHSS are usually retired, somewhat businesslike, and often in and out like a flash.

There's one in Urbleton who examined a diabetic old lady briskly, whizzed off, wrote his report, filled in results of her urine test, but often left the little old lady on her sideboard. Another watched a lady go down the stairs on her bum, but still couldn't recommend a Mobility Allowance.

Anyway the Appeals Court often like to check on the Practitioners, so they make claimants walk up and down the hall at Court a few times to prove they can't, or so that Tribunal can spot the spongers. Those who have pretend thrombosis, diabetes, severe obesity, and the like. Judges and doctors stand around having a good stare, and there's a bed next door for the claimant to be carried to when they fall down, because we live in a Humane Society.

The trouble is that many claimants like to appear independent and so are reluctant to expose their every weakness to a strange, crusty old doctor who hasn't a moment to spare for their special admiration of our Leaders. Guts being a quality held in high regard nowadays, but unfortunately, they don't earn themselves a Mobility or Attendance Allowance.

But things are looking up. DHSS commissioned a report from Mr. Oxbury, who recommended use of GPs and dispensing with dubious doctors, so more persons may receive their allowances. Then they can spend lots on mini-cabs to get them around, and that will boost private industry, which will design our leaders, and it isn't often that you get a happy-ending for everyone.

Michele Hanson

Silent night, holding tight

Nancy Banks-Smith follows a border patrol prowling through South Armagh

WHEN a booby-trap bomb went off almost casually at the end of Contact (BBC2) my stomach fell open. I felt my legs go numb.

Throughout this drama-documentary about a cross-country patrol in South Armagh, you were aware of sound though I doubt there was enough dialogue to fill a page. The patrol, provided in single file, seemed to grow points and prick forward with the aching acuteness of the hunter and the hunted. Though whether the patrol was the hunter or the hunted was a matter of whose turn it was next.

They prowled by day and night underfoot the squish of something succulent, green, the wind in the trees making a rushing sound like water. At night they were bathed in a thin, liquid green light like allens. Daylight came as a sudden silent shock.

You seemed to fall into great wells of silence. Until a helicopter landed, with a noise like a shroud tearing, the sound was the critic of the Daily Telegraph behind me catching a cold.

A marvellous study of tension and exhaustion directed by Alan Clarke and written by A. F. N. Clarke, who was himself a soldier in South Armagh.

Talking of sound, 'A Will To Win' (BBC2) was about Evelyn Glennie, a young Scots girl who is profoundly deaf but studying percussion at the Royal Academy of Music, where her application caused "what

can only be described as a row."

How she does it is tantalising to people who hear through holes in their head: "I hear the music through my body, the feeling I get is just the same as any other musician," said Evelyn who also has unusually for the deaf, a tuneful voice. She hears the low notes of the marimba, for instance, from the waist down and the higher ones in her fingers, her face and her hair. The real answer to how she plays is very well indeed and the only dimly-sensed thing about it is she cannot hear the applause.

It seems unlikely but the original way of making a syllabus into wine. The result, one imagines, being

frothy and not everybody's cup of tea. There is in Love's Labour's Lost (BBC2), a whistling of freshness and artificiality as if the country of Warwickshire and the Earl of Essex had met and suffed up. It is generally used nowadays to frighten children, more syllabus than syllabus.

Set in the 19th century this studio production was far more artificial than fresh, too much Watteau and not enough Whatnot. The girls struck pretty poses in their sugar almond dresses and there was an attractively aristocratic performance from Maureen Lipman, all net and nose. The play begged for a pastoral setting and might as well have saved its breath.

Pickwick Papers (BBC1),

on the other hand, is open-air and oxygenated and should bowl along merrily till spring.

By The Sword Divided (BBC1) the Beeb's bodice-ripper is back. You can tell it is a historical saga because the title is inverted, and when Lucinda and Lord Ferrar are in bed you hear fagelets. Or are those beans?

Now read on: "Father, you've been away six years. Much has happened." I bet. Life is never dull at Arnescoote Castle. Goodwife Jackman is upstairs screaming in childbirth. Sir Thomas is in the crypt and a collapse but, sure wounded. The Roundheads are banging on the door and Old Mother Whatsname is wittering away in the kitchen as is her

wont. Everyone keeps saying that all they want is peace and I'm not surprised.

Sometime after midnight I switched by accident to Europe A-Go-Go (Channel 4), five-and-a-half hours of relentless rock and pop, at the moment when a savage-looking man in a bandanna called Jango (the man, that is, not the scarf) was stamping off. "That's it," he cried incensed, "I quit!"

A Swiss on a monitor — 14 countries were taking part — inquired nervously if they were going to shoot him. Who would not feel tempted by the invitation? Nothing is likelier to start a world war than these nation-shall-peace-union-linkups. It was exactly the sort of thing that makes live television so, well, like life.



Ernest Hemingway, left, and bullfighter Domingo Ortega watch Ordonez and Dominguin in the arena in 1959

W. J. Weatherby on the belated decision to publish Hemingway's *The Dangerous Summer*

Coup de grace

A FULL-length unpublished book by Ernest Hemingway will be published by James Michener, the best-selling novelist and popular American authority on Spain and bullfighting. He defends the Scribner cuts. According to Michener, no book publisher would want to publish the whole manuscript "because it was redundant, wandering in parts, and burdened with brilliant minutiae."

Hemingway's official biographer, Professor Carlos Baker of Princeton University, said the manuscript had been sitting at Scribner's for a long time because Charles Scribner, Jr. thought it wasn't worth bringing out in book form.

So far there has been no official explanation as to why it has taken 25 years to publish even an abridged version of a book that Hemingway planned to publish at the same time as his memoir, *A Moveable Feast*. Having changed their decision not to publish at this late date, Scribner and Mrs Hemingway might have served Hemingway's memory better by publishing the whole manuscript even if this reduced its commercial possibilities.

This abridged version, like the edited posthumous novel, *Islands in the Stream*, published in 1970, has sales potential above respect for Hemingway's original intentions. Even the dust jacket puts all the emphasis on Hemingway's personality, a marked contrast to the way Death in the Afternoon was marketed in Hemingway's lifetime.

Cutting a manuscript in half makes it as much the editor's work as the author's, and Charles Scribner, Jr. was his assistant, Michael Pletsch, had been given credit with Hemingway on the title page, and a full note should be included describing the cuts in detail. Although Michener argues that the average reader would not care who idolises Hemingway — will have lost little, Hemingway fans may prefer to judge for themselves.

and only about 44,000 words will be published with an introduction by James Michener, the best-selling novelist and popular American authority on Spain and bullfighting. He defends the Scribner cuts. According to Michener, no book publisher would want to publish the whole manuscript "because it was redundant, wandering in parts, and burdened with brilliant minutiae."

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the very first chair Jackie Collins held, a milder incident and gave her publishers hell. This year she wears the sash—Ms Fastseller 1984. And if she reads the Guardian, I'll read Hollywood Wives: noblesse oblige.

The accompanying chart is devoted exclusively to fig-

LIVERPOOL
Gerald Lamer

RLPO/ Janowski

GERSEWIN'S Piano Concerto is an awkward work to sit into a concert. It is worth the effort, if only for the lovely dark blue beginning of the slow movement, but is a long piece and its inconsequential structural motivation makes it seem even longer. Clearly, it is a matter of finding exactly the right music to go with it.

Bizet's Symphony in C Major, which preceded the Gerswin concerto on this occasion, offers the right kind of stylistic and textural contrast but the wrong kind of duration. With the concert more than halfway over and the soloist still involved in the central cadenza, members of the audience in the Philharmonic Hall must have been wondering where they had got to after all this time.

However, although the programme was ill-organised it was well executed. Marek Janowski, conducted an engagingly energetic and attractively phrased performance of the Bizet Symphony, which would have sounded even better with fewer strings and if an oboist hadn't missed an important entry in the slow movement. The trumpets and clarinets of the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra made a particularly stylish contribution to the Gerswin concerto.

The other problem in programming was Janowski's Sinfonietta, which nothing can follow and which can follow nothing. So it had the whole of the second half to itself — a short half, obviously, but a hugely impressive one.



Colin Davis as Tamino and Jonathan Summers as Papageno in Die Zauberflöte: Picture by Douglas Jeffery

COVENT GARDEN
Edward Greenfield

Zauberflöte

WHAT MORE appropriate than to revive the Christmas pantomime-like production of Mozart's *Die Zauberflöte* which August Everding devised for Covent Garden in 1978. Fun is the keynote with a little not taken too seriously. Having the three Ladies at the start comically upstaging each other may be hard to take, but by the end even Everding's kitsch device of having a dozen toasts to Papageno's instant family is a complete pushover crowning a whole series of coups rooted in pantomime and 18th-century theatre.

It is surprising that this of all productions prompted Sir

Colin Davis to make his reading weighty, even ponderous. For this revival, Richard Hickox has taken over, making his Covent Garden debut. Happily brisk tempo and lithe rhythms are the order of the day. Only occasionally does he rush the singers, though the seemingly impossible speeds for the Queen of the Night's arias and the dazzling Luciana Serra actually relishing the challenge.

Though she sang the role for the Davis recording, she is new to this production, but even her brilliance — the voice true and full but not always avoiding shrillness — yields before the totally new partnership of the Swedish tenor, Gösta Winbergh, as Tamino and the young American soprano, Angela Maria Blas, as Pamina. Rarely in either role do you get singing so true, pure and musically stylish.

What is remarkable about Winbergh's voice — as a

number of impressive records have suggested — is the evenness of tone, precise and clear yet beautiful too.

His whole performance underlines the obvious enough point that in Mozart fine projection is far more important than brute power; and the Pamina of Miss Blas is equally remarkable for the total absence of strain — even the most exposed leaps up to the ledger lines bring the cleanest possible attack with no suspicion of a slide. The voice is enchantingly pure and silvery with a flicker of vibrato to add character.

The almost childish innocence of hero and heroine come out in the acting, as in the singing, and Jonathan Summers, having paid their hardcover dues, the authors in the top 100 list would clear from £10,000 to £150,000; a total of £500,000 would go to the agencies as the fall in the habit of taking a sabbatical, and writing a book every other year. And no Wilbur Smith for once. What a dereliction of duty, what withdrawal symptoms for his fans!

David Wilson-Johnson, the new Speaker, is bluff and confident, well contrasted with the imposing, virile Sarastro of Robert Lloyd, who is not at all the conventional greybeard figure. Robert Tear repeats his sharply sung Haydn and Canada. This is a bit like learning that your Air Canada flight has no captain, which of course ex-

WIMBLEDON
Tom Sutcliffe

Cinderella

NOBODY is credited with the script of this Paul Elliott pantomime which is also (so the otherwise informative programme says) playing Haydn and Canada. This is a bit like learning that your Air Canada flight has no captain, which of course ex-

Jackie just fails to scale Everest

Alex Hamilton charts the 100 fastest-selling paperbacks

A MILLION sold in the year of publication is Everest. Only Frederick Forsyth, Jeffery Archer and Byron F. Ryan have so far managed it, though Jackie Collins is the length of her fingernails from the summit this time. The number who reach Camp Six at half a million remains static from year to year — about 10.

But the cut-off point at the bottom for the first 100 moves up gradually all the time. When I began these charts six years ago, a neat hundred had sold 100,000 up, and the last squeaked into Base Camp at 100,000. By 1984 there were 122 six-figure qualifiers, and the scratch mark was 114,280.

The extra candidates, and the sprightly running of Jackie Collins: success with *Hollywood Wives*

justify their calculations: the customers actually paid an average of £2.26 per unit. The first 100 realised £14,981,665 — well over a quarter of the grand total of £54,473,017. At a rough guess, having paid their hardcover dues, the authors in the top 100 list would clear from £10,000 to £150,000; a total of £500,000 would go to the agencies as the fall in the habit of taking a sabbatical, and writing a book every other year. And no Wilbur Smith for once. What a dereliction of duty, what withdrawal symptoms for his fans!

As a result publishers have been clinging grimly to their proven stable and spending a lot just on retaining authors. When a middle-order runner asks £750,000 for a three-book contract, it happened recently, there is

first disbelief, then confusion and dismay at HQ. Of course, asking and getting are not the same thing, as names used to say, and that particular auction is still being kicked about the industry.

There is no cheer in this year's chart for those who regularly find it the most depressing read of the year. The only new favourite, *Corbie Archer*, thrills, shocks, and astrology is juvenile. The taste of children, or adults who like the fighting fantasies and knockabout humour aimed at children, has had a marked effect on the chart — and there are several more just off the list.

The appearance of film tie-ins is deceptive. For every one that works, a score come to nothing. It's easier and more effective to synchronise with television, which in

1984 alone added 270,882 to a reprint of Paul Scott's *Jewel in the Crown* (Granda £2.95) and an aggregate of 494,879 for three other Scott titles. An earlier Barbara Bradford title, *Woman Of Substance*, had a TV boost of 243,108. In the spring of 1983 *Hollywood Wives* will be given an extra gallop when a Dynasty-type TV series goes out.

Among many formidable backlist performers are Catherine Cookson, with 30 million copies in print and her 50th title coming up from Corbie in the spring: 512,054 for *Corbie Archer* titles (Coronet); 515,321 more for Shirley Conran's *Lace* (Penguin); 525,416 for 1984, and 524,237 for *Animal Farm*.

The accompanying chart is devoted exclusively to fig-

ures, supposedly net of returns, for books published as paperbacks for the first time in 1984. Therefore ongoing sales, however large, for books already out, are not included, nor new revised editions, such as Roger's *The Saurus* (Penguin, 146,280). Naturally, it is as accurate as I can make it. I have not put sales of 100 computers, can make it.

Alas, there is always someone who falls by the wayside. Last year it was Methuen's *First*, Sue Townsend's *The Secret Diary Of Adrian Mole Aged 13 3/4*. Mole was verging on half a million then, and has climbed to 1,398,841 now. Ever-est stuff. And then, on the very first chair Jackie Collins held, a milder incident and gave her publishers hell. This year she wears the sash—Ms Fastseller 1984. And if she reads the Guardian, I'll read Hollywood Wives: noblesse oblige.

No.	TITLE	GENRE	AUTHOR	IMPRINT	PRICE	MONTH	HOME	EXPORT	GROSS	No.	TITLE	GENRE	AUTHOR	IMPRINT	PRICE	MONTH	HOME	EXPORT	GROSS
1	Hollywood Wives	Novel	Jackie Collins (UK)	Pan	£2.50	June	800,850	361,040	961,890	51	Mandarin	Novel	Robert Elegant (US)	Sphere	£2.50	Aug	59,556	128,127	187,683
2	Bachelor Boys — the Young Ones	Humour	Evan Elton et al (UK)	Sphere	£2.95	Oct	701,327	986	702,293	52	Revolting Rhymes	Humour	Ronald Dahl (UK)	Puffin	£1.50	Feb	135,720	50,243	185,962
3	The Little Drummer Girl	Spy	John le Carré (UK)	Pan	£2.50	Feb	344,211	341,008	685,219	53	Between Two Worlds	Novel	Maisie Maile (UK)	NEL	£2.95	July	148,740	34,537	183,277
4	Flood Gate	Thriller	Alvin MacLean (UK)	Fontana	£1.95	Aug	325,302	319,023	644,325	54	An Innocent Millionaire	Novel	Stephen Vincent (Can)	Corgi	£2.95	July	122,874	59,825	182,699
5	Seeds of Yesterday	Novel	Virginia Andrews (US)	Fontana	£1.95	May	341,515	183,409	614,924	55	Mists of Avalon	Fantasy	Marion Bradley (US)	Sphere	£2.95	April	103,575	77,534	181,109
6	His Father's Daughter	Romance	Judith Krantz (US)	Corgi	£2.95	May	386,745	176,300	563,075	56	Acceptable Losses	Novel	Irwin Shaw (US)	NEL	£1.95	May	94,428	84,189	180,615
7	The Whip	Saga	Catherine Cookson (UK)	Corgi	£2.95	April	478,742	54,932	532,174	57	Star Dreams	Romance	Flannery O'Connor (US)	Corgi	£2.50	Aug	130,418	48,916	179,334
8	Voices of the Heart	Saga	Barbara T. Bradford (US)	Granda	£2.95	March	339,178	162,550	502,328	58	War Lord	Saga	Malcolm Bosse (US)	Fontana	£2.95	April	65,204	110,319	175,523
9	Berlin Game	Thriller	Len Deighton (UK)	Granda	£1.95	Oct	254,123	246,738	499,885	59	Scholar	Film tie	Peter Niesenwanger (Zim)	Granda	£2.50	July	61,379	110,182	171,561
10	Exocet	Thriller	Jack Higgins (UK)	Pan	£1.95	July	251,250	216,900	467,150	60	The Dune Storybook	Film tie	John Vinge (US)	Sphere	£2.50	Sept	115,585	52,698	168,283
11	Super Horoscopes '85	Astrology	Scorpio et al (UK)	Arrow	£1.75	June	235,000	155,000	411,000	61	Gliden Fire	Fantasy	Stephen Donaldson (US)	Fontana	£1.95	Nov	103,864	62,407	166,271
12	Changes	Romance	Danielle Steel (US)	Sphere	£1.95	Oct	292,202	111,437	403,639	62	So Many Partings	Saga	Cathy Spellman (US)	Fontana	£2.50	Sept	89,703	75,347	165,050
13	Firefox Down	Thriller	Craig Thomas (UK)	Sphere	£1.95	Sept	217,728	134,988	402,698	63	Success to the Brave	Naval	Alexander Kent (UK)	Corgi	£1.95	Sept	125,000	36,000	161,000
14	Night Sky	Novel	Clare Francis (UK)	Pan	£2.50	Sept	165,490	214,000	378,498	64	Balefire	Thriller	Kenneth Goddard (UK)	Arrow	£1.95	June	94,859	64,383	159,242
15	Banker	Thriller	Dick Francis (UK)	Pan	£1.75	Feb	257,301	113,500	370,801	65	Indiana Jones Storybook	Film tie	X.Y.Z. Jones (US)	Armad	£2.95	June	94,859	64,383	159,242
16	Shrine	Horror	James Herbert (UK)	NEL	£2.95	Jan	262,516	96,253	358,469	66	The Listening Silence	Romance	Marie Perle (UK)	Armad	£2.95	June	94,859	64,383	159,242
17	Map's Best Friend	Humour	Jolliffe and Mayle (UK)	Pan	£1.75	July	282,010	66,700	347,710	67	The Listening Silence	Romance	Marie Perle (UK)	Armad	£2.95	June	94,859	64,383	159,242
18	Legion	Novel	William Blatty (US)	Fontana	£2.95	Oct	180,700	131,300	312,000	68	Liverpool Daisy	Business	John Forrester (UK)	Fontana	£1.75	June	120,000	39,000	159,000
19	The Name of the Rose	Novel	Umberto Eco (Italy)	Picador	£2.95	Oct	266,132	40,470	306,702	69	The One-Minute Manager	Business	Blanchard and Johnson (US)	Fontana	£1.95	May	59,571	95,307	155,378
20	Hamilton	Horror	Stephen King (US)	NEL	£2.50	March	201,221	103,088	304,309	70	Wicked Day	Romance	Mary Stewart (UK)	Coronet	£2.50	Sept	86,983	68,296	155,248
21	Christine	Horror	Lucy Irvine (UK)	Penguin	£2.50	Sept	227,103	71,906	299,014	71	Monsieur Quixote	Novel	Graham Greene (UK)	Penguin	£1.95	April	113,112	41,451	154,563
22	Castleway	Travel	E. van Lustbader (US)	Granda	£2.50	March	111,159	171,771	282,930	72	The Moghul	Novel	Thomas Hoover (US)	Sphere	£2.50	July	68,678	35,070	153,748
23	Black Heart	Thriller	James Kahn (US)	Sphere	£1.75	May	220,318	59,694	280,012	73	The Adversary	St	Julian May (US)	Pan	£1.95	Jan	111,200	40,100	151,300
24	Indiana Jones	Film tie	Roger Elkhart (UK)	Granda	£2.95	July	114,336	158,544	272,880	74	Days of Grace	Saga	Brenda Jagger (UK)	Fontana	£1.95	Aug	87,207	63,142	150,349
25	1985 Horoscopes	Astrology	Roger Elkhart (UK)	Penguin	£2.95	March	175,862	92,555	268,417	75	The Demon Lover	Romance	Victoria Holt (UK)	Fontana	£1.95	March	79,239	70,015	150,050
26	Dark and Distant Shore	Hist. fic	Reay Tannahill (UK)	Penguin	£2.95	March	101,050	151,136	252,186	76	The Demon Lover	Thriller	Topol and Neumannsky (Russ)	Corgi	£1.95	Jan	87,477	51,035	148,512
27	The Valley of the Kings	Novel	Jean Auel (Canada)	Coronet	£2.95	March	133,004	65,273	198,277	77	Singing Spears	Novel	E. Thompson (UK)	Pan	£1.95	Feb	68,587	37,616	146,203
28	Ghosts	Film tie	Frank Herbert (UK)	NEL	£2.50	Nov	148,708	101,452	250,161	78	The Watershed	Saga	Erin Pizze (UK)	Fontana	£2.50	Nov	110,076	35,094	145,170
29	Three Women of	Novel	Noel Barlow (UK)	Coronet	£2.95	May	154,647	95,416	250,063	79	A Cry in the Night	Novel	Mary Higgins Clark (US)	Sphere	£2.50	Sept	96,809	48,524	145,333
30	Farwell to France	Novel	Irving Wallace (US)	Sphere	£1.95	March	90,838	158,928	249,586	80	China's Zodiac	Astrology	John Pike (UK)	Arrow	£1.95	Feb	50,000	94,000	144,000
31	The Alchemist	Fantasy	Ian Livingstone (UK)	Puffin	£1.50	March	196,243	49,357	245,600	81	The King's Commisar	Thriller	Duncan Ely (UK)	Fontana	£1.75	June	98,790	43,301	142,091
32	Bea's Trap-Danger	Fantasy	Ian Livingstone (UK)	Puffin	£1.50	March	187,276	48,164	235,440	82	Dillinger	Thriller	Harry Patterson (UK)	Arrow	£1.75	April	51,993	89,900	141,893
33	Island of the Lizard King	Fantasy	George Gipe (US)	Corgi	£1.95	Nov	183,654	50,009	233,663	83	The Gremlin Storybook	Film pix	Mary Carey (US)	Hippo	£2.50	Oct	140,000	Nil	140,000
34	Spain	Humour	James Michener (US)	Corgi	£2.95	March	91,826	134,801	226,627	84	Shame	Novel	Salman Rushdie (UK)	Picador	£2.95	Nov	89,690	47,300	138,990
35	Superwall	Humour	Paul Manning (UK)	Futura	£1.75	Oct	225,029	851	225,880	85	A Year of Boobs	Humour	Nigel Rees, Ed. (UK)	Unwin	£3.50	Oct	124,632	11,866	136,498
36	Foundations Edge	Novel	Isaac Asimov (US)	Granda	£1.95	Jan	146,329	60,584	206,913	86	Sinners	Novel	Jackie Collins (UK)	Pan	£1.95	Aug	47,900	88,000	135,900
37	The Never-ending Story	Saga	Michael Ende (German)	Puffin	£3.50	April	88,587	183,459	272,046	87	The Corsican	Thriller	William Heffernan (US)	Granda	£2.50	Oct	50,815	84,992	135,808
38	Summers Harvest	Romance	Madge Swindells (UK)	Futura	£1.95	Aug	122,450	122,450	244,900	88	The Killing Fields	Film tie	Christopher Hudson (UK)	Pan	£1.75	Nov	66,900	66,900	134,200
39	Host of Voices	Thriller	Doris Stokes (UK)	Fontana	£1.95	Nov	210,297	218,867	429,164	89	Moreta — Dragon Lady	Fantasy	Anne McCaffrey (US)	Corgi	£1.95	Nov	75,334	50,002	128,336
40	Black Bird	Thriller	Harmond Jones (UK)	Fontana	£1.95	Feb	108,346	105,241	213,587	90	Belta Star	Film tie	Joseph Tompkins (US)	Fontana	£1.95	July	78,784	49,127	127,911
41	Three Women of	Novel	Helen Forrester (UK)	Fontana	£1.95	Dec	203,509	9,207	212,716	91	Search for a Spock	Film tie	Joseph Tompkins (US)	Granda	£1.95	Aug	68,189	58,756	126,945
42	World of Glass	Novel	Morris West (Aust)	Coronet	£2.50	June	68,338	139,406	207,744	92	The Case of Lucy B	Novel	Lawrence Sanders (US)	NEL	£2.50	April	40,652	82,407	123,055
43	Indy-Police	Hist. fic	Lena Kennedy (UK)	Futura	£1.95	Sept	141,919	65,852	207,771	93	Sadie	Saga	Marcelle Bernstein (UK)	Granda	£2.50	Sept	84,616	35,050	122,676
44	The Rite	J. fic	Ronald Dahl (UK)	Puffin	£1.75	Oct	128,424	72,876	201,300	94	Phantoms	Cidiller	Dean R. Koontz (US)	Star	£2.25	April	64,888	58,636	120,404
45	On Wings of Eagles	War	Ken Follett (UK)	Puffin	£2.50	Oct	118,104	82,633	200,737	95	Winter's Tale	Fantasy	Mark Helprin (UK)	Arena	£2.95	Oct	66,900	52,900	119,800
46	The Leader and the Damned	Thriller	Colin Forbes (UK)	Pan	£1.95	May	103,000	88,300	190,900	96	Summer of Katya	Fantasy	Trevanian (US)	Granda	£1.95	June	35,870	83,296	119,168
47	Madame	Thriller	Robin Cook (US)	Pan	£1.95	Oct	100,060	88,120	188,180	97	The Last Supper	Thriller	Charles McCarty (UK)	Arrow	£2.25	May	54,777	83,000	117,777
48	Mandarin	Novel	Robert Elegant (US)	Novel	£2.50	Aug	59,556	128,127	187,683	98	Brilliant Creatures	Novel	Clive James (Aust)	Picador	£2.50	July	95,900	30,000	115,900
49	Revolting Rhymes	Humour	Ronald Dahl (UK)	Puffin	£1.50	Feb	135,720	50,243	185,962	99	Ice Breaker	Thriller	John Gardner (UK)	Coronet	£1.95	Oct	71,987	41,783	115,770
50	Between Two Worlds	Novel	Stephen Vincent (Can)	Sphere	£2.95	July	122,874	59,825	182,699	100	So Long and Thanks ...	Fantasy	Thomas Adams (UK)	Puffin	£1.75	Oct	94,254	20,818	115,073
51	An Innocent Millionaire	Novel	Stephen Vincent (Can)	Corgi	£2.95	July	122,874	59,825	182,699	101	Legions of the Snow-Witch	Fantasy	Pat Barr (UK)	Corgi	£2.50	June	85,704	28,556	114,260

Two days under the lights at Geneva

It is no longer true that the expectations from today's Shultz-Gromyko meeting are too high. The past week has been largely given over to messages from Washington designed to relieve the hypertension of the weeks before Christmas. It is still true, though, that the meeting is attended by too much excitement. Shultz and Gromyko cannot either achieve a breakthrough or put an end to East-West dialogue in two days. All they can do is influence the mood in which relations evolve over a year or a decade. Diplomacy happens when Shultz meets Ambassador Dobrynin in his private office, not when he meets Gromyko under the Kleig lights.

The immediate prognosis is admittedly not good because of the very different perspectives in which the two sides view President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). This is the first time since the anti-ballistic missile treaty was signed in 1972 that the danger posed by defensive systems rather than by offensive ones has been at issue. Although the SDI will not amount to a breach of the treaty until it starts to be operational — and that is many years away — the research will have to be matched by Soviet Research into counter-measures and that cannot be good for the permanence of the treaty. The anti-satellite programme may prove less divisive because the Russians have a long-established interest of their own in this mode of warfare, and there is no conceptual difference between the Russian method of attacking satellites by other satellites and the American method of using rockets fired from aircraft. It is even possible that the confidence-building arguments against destruction of means of communication could lead to an agreement to downgrade this technology. At least there is scope for discussion here whether the Americans proceed with their anti-satellite testing or not. The biggest snag arises in the proposal to discuss offensive and defensive systems separately, because the two are not in fact separable. One side's secure defence is the other's vulnerability.

One thing that must be demanded of the negotiators, assuming that today's meeting results in more detailed work later on, is that they keep their eyes on the agenda and not let them stray to the public gallery. This time there are potential differences between Western governments, not simply within Western societies, about the US negotiating position because the SDI has serious implications for the British and French nuclear deterrents. This difference may not lend itself so readily to Soviet exploitation as did the arrival of the cruise and Pershing missiles, though it will not doubt be used. But if it is apparent that the US cannot be negotiated away from Star Wars then there is no hope of deep cuts in the Soviet missile arsenal. To represent that position as Soviet intransigence would then appear plausible but it would be false.

Therefore the negotiators need to know that public opinion is wise to the propaganda potential on both sides and will not be impressed by recourse to it. We may, unhappily, not end this year with an arms control agreement or even the distant prospect of one, not because of inherent bad faith but because the issues have become too complicated. To pin all hopes of East-West stability and non-aggression on such an agreement would therefore invite disillusionment. A possible failure at Geneva must be taken into the reckoning and a means found by the superpowers of limiting the consequent damage. Eager onlookers might concede that the difficulties are great but they would not tolerate manoeuvres designed to place the blame for failure wholly on the other side, for then the talks would have done far more harm than good.

Glum warnings and no surrenders

This is the latest in the National Coal Board's series of crunch days. If there is to be a significant New Year flood back to work it should begin today. Last week's trickle, it is argued, proved precious little. Many pits traditionally take two weeks for Christmas — if only as a result of overwhelming absenteeism. So the mere 706 "new faces" who abandoned their strike in the three working days of 1985 (far less than the board had hoped) are not to be seen as a sign that, once again, the dam has failed to break. Even so, the indications are that the board and the Government are digging in for a long struggle. Following Mr Peter Walker's claim that there will be no power cuts this year comes a thumping broadside from Mr Michael Eaton, the board's chief spokesman. If the strike does continue for the whole of 1986, then, he warns, the guarantee that there will be no compulsory redundancies will have to be withdrawn. By the end of this year it will no longer be true that all miners who wish to remain in the industry will be able to do so. Mr Eaton envisages a further 50,000 lost jobs on top of the 20,000 which the board insists can be bought out voluntarily on the current generous redundancy terms. Further, Mr Eaton warns that a quarter of the 600 faces operational at the start of the strike are likely to be lost forever next Christmas.

Just as there was no reason to discount Mr Walker's words at the end of last year, so there is now little purpose in attempting to give the lie to Mr Eaton. He is no doubt putting as bleak a face on things as is possible. He is in the business of propaganda — just as Mr Scargill was when he claimed at the weekend that if his members remain as solid as they are now "this strike will be the most successful in the history of our class." The difference is that Mr Eaton is in the business of specifics and Mr Scargill is in increasingly selling generalities. Moreover, Mr Eaton's analysis comes depressingly close to the case the union has developed these past ten months. It is therefore that much harder for Mr Scargill to talk him down. The NUM has consistently warned that it is impossible (or, at the very least, impossibly expensive) to walk away from pits and then to reopen them as and when required. Mr Eaton is underlining the union's own point. So too, with the matter of job losses. The NUM has consistently claimed that a slimline industry would need to lose a sight more than 20,000 jobs and that sackings would inevitably be involved. Mr Eaton is confirming the drift of this case when he says in effect: the longer the strike, the slimmer the industry and the fewer the remaining jobs.

The message to the miners' executive which meets this week is clear and bleak: the Government and the board can and will sit things out, however long it takes and however much damage is done to the industry. The cost to the nation, economic and social, has been discounted. The cost to the miners themselves will be discounted too. That cost, moreover, will grow as the dispute drags on. Not merely in terms of lost income but in terms of eroded job opportunities. Mr Arthur Scargill continues to claim that he wishes to negotiate a settlement with the board. But he also continues to boast that he has made no concessions of principle and has no intention of doing so. Some time soon his executive will have to ask him how he reconciles the two positions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cold comfort in the House

Sir, — The value and the necessity of the Select Committee system appeared quite clear some years ago. Since the establishment by Mrs Thatcher in 1979 of 14 additional committees their purpose and function has become less certain, giving rise to a correspondingly great doubt as to their value.

The reasons are several-fold, not least the very thin scattering of what ability may be in the House. With the exception of public exposure via the media, as in the recent Foreign Affairs Committee's broadcast in 72 the Bejano affair, queries, requirements (readily ascertainable from DoB's) are usually set at such a low level as to suggest Parliament's own expectation of performance.

What has happened, of course, is the growth of a close association between a very few Members and those witnesses most frequently examined or present at a sitting, resulting in a select few, in some cases, becoming increasingly rare for critical or constructive Reports to issue from Select Committees.

Unless specifically ordered by the House, Reports are not read and the churning out of miles of unnoted, unbragged, useless and wasted exercise, thus the House is actually shielded from its own and rightful business. Parliament enacts legislation with which Members themselves become demonstrably unfamiliar and who, on occasion, act contrary to the House's declared procedure. How then shall Members expect a citizen to observe or respect that legislation? Only the naive imagine that Government governs the country. Members seem quite unable to accept that the public image of Westminster has changed dramatically over the past 20 years. It no longer earns nor deserves the respect it once enjoyed as Members put their credibility in jeopardy by opportunism interspersed with short bursts of moralistic fatuities.

In other spheres this might be recognised as obiter dicta. Integrity is not a word which should form easily on many lips. Perhaps it is time for another session at Runnymede, this time the citizens. Last time the barons did quite well. Sheldon, Birmingham.

Countdown to dictatorship

Sir, — Mr. Outabuddin Aziz (Letters January 2) has tried to hide the facts. Since Zia came to power seven and a half years ago he has promised to hold elections in the country on at least three occasions and then backed out. Now for several months he has been telling the people of Pakistan that he would hold the elections "very soon". But cunningly in December last year he held a referendum to give himself a further five years in power.

The referendum which Zia and Aziz are boasting of was in fact a fraud. Voters were not asked to say "yes" or "no" to General Zia as President, instead they were asked whether they approve of the policy of Islamisation. The question was framed in such a manner that it was highly unlikely to be "no" to the question. Pakistan being predominantly a Muslim country.

To ensure a positive "yes" he had further issued a decree that no one could campaign for a boycott of the referendum. Those who did were arrested immediately. Your editorial (December 22) to which Mr Aziz is objecting to, has rightly mentioned that despite the ban on political parties, despite the reluctant government's protestations, the public has, or however widely they are consulted, the concerns of the Secretary of State tend to be weighted more heavily in the direction of dictatorship.

In the light of the above, to say that majority of Pakistani people put their trust in Zia, is utterly a false statement. For sure Pakistan is on the road to dictatorship and ruin rather than democracy, as suggested by Mr Aziz in his letter. — Yours faithfully, Rashid Ahmad Chaudhry, Ahmadiyya Muslim Association, London SW18.

may never happen. This would not have been an unreasonable deduction, in view of Mr Scargill's failure on three previous occasions to persuade his men to come out. All the same, it turned out to be profoundly mistaken. What it derived from was wishful thinking: a palpable mis-estimate of reality. The simple was ignored. Another version of the same ignorance is at work in the other two, much more enduring, rationalisations, concerning the decisive role of Scargill's Communist Marxism and/or Communism have remained the convenient catch-all labels to pin on Scargill. But instead of being a helpful explanation, they have been the source of some of the grosser underestimates of the NUM leader and his strike that have occurred for many of the last 10 months.

WHAT EXACTLY is the label Marxist meant to indicate? From its persistent use by the news papers which have seen their only role in the dispute as being to ally themselves with a government crusade, the answer is clear enough. Marxism conveys, first of all, legitimacy. It carries powerful overtones of an alien force, which is not primarily interested in the miners at all. A Marxist strike is a political strike, for which industrial grievances merely serve as a pretext to be ruthlessly exploited. Marxism is Muscovite: an influence devoted to manipulating innocent British citizens to take action against their best interests.

But the most important effect of "Marxism" as used in this context, is the completeness of the explanation it appears to offer for what has been happening. Call Scargill

When injustice purports to fight violence

Sir, The cases of James McCormack, Pascal Coyle and Henry Bishop, the three men held in police custody under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, fuel genuine fears that the Act can be, and is being, used in respect of those who have no connection with violent crime. In approximately 93 per cent of all cases of detention under the Act the person is not charged; in our assessment, where charges are brought, the ordinary criminal law, which extends the same rights to all, would have been sufficient to allow detention and questioning of suspects.

The National Council of Civil Liberties is monitoring the operation of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, and there were a total of eight people detained under its provisions during the Christmas period: five men were still detained as of January 4. In at least three cases, solicitors were unable to see the men for five days or longer.

Making inroads on a problem

Sir, — The response by David Gent, British Road Federation (Letter, January 2) to Dave Weitzel's letter is top-sided and simplistic.

The proposal that the Involvement of the Commons Transport Committee in the debate about road planning will enable the general public to become involved is a naive assumption which is borne out by fact. The Commons Transport Committee is not something to which members of the public have ready access. It is more often an arena where organised groups can lobby or present information, and it is not as if those most directly affected by road schemes are most effective.

The "general public" when they become aware of proposed road developments (often through the development of a road through their area) tend to turn initially to their local representative, Borough councillor or GLC County councillor. Additionally, however much involvement the government, public has, or however widely they are consulted, the concerns of the Secretary of State tend to be weighted more heavily in the direction of dictatorship.

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In all cases, when the solicitors were eventually allowed access to their clients, they were informed that the interviews could not be in private, as is a long-established legal practice in Britain. Instead they had to advise their clients in the presence of police officers. We are currently considering whether this can be challenged in the courts and, in particular, under the European Convention of Human Rights which guarantees access to legal advice.

The solicitors were informed that the police were

acting "in the spirit" of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, which indeed contains a provision enabling the police to be present at interviews in certain exceptional cases. This provision, however, has not yet come into force and in fact it is not expected to be implemented until 1988.

We are concerned that the Act is being invoked only where it suits. There are also safeguards for prisoners contained in this Act which were not invoked — for example, the absolute right of Prevention of Terrorism Act

Sir, — In fact I argued in the article that Kinnoch's cautious approach to the miners' strike, going against all his gut instincts as a miner's son, was misguided partly because it had failed to win him plaudits from the public. The latest MORI poll evidence shows that Neil Kinnoch's personal rating as leader (29 per cent) is now lower than support both for the Labour Party (36 per cent) and for the miners' strike (31 per cent).

Of course, no leader of a democratic party can condone picket line violence. But a more imaginative approach to supporting the miners — by, for example, regular, well publicised visits to soup kitchens, miners' children's parties and pickets — would help to ensure that Kinnoch's commitment to the miners' cause surfaces more strongly than his reservations about the conduct of dispute. Many miners' families have run up debts of over £3,000 and the strain is beginning to tell. This is a time for Labour's leadership to put its full weight behind the strike and, in the process, reinforce the credibility of Labour's commitment to reducing unemployment.

Of course, Jon Bloomfield is right to stress the need to build new social alliances as a way of renewing Labour's electoral appeal. But this can be done without excluding socialism from the immediate agenda, as at least some contributors to that excellent journal, Marxism Today, and — dare I say it — New Socialist have argued. — Yours faithfully, James Curran, 149 Graham Road, London SW19.

A bone to pick

Sir, — The arrest of members of the Reticent Squad on charges arising from the desecration of the grave of the 16th Duke of Beaufort (December 31) highlights the perverse morality of our legal system. To disturb the lifeless bones of a deceased aristocrat is a criminal offence whereas to indict pain and death on living animals is perfectly lawful. Grave desecration may be in rather bad taste. It is not, however, half as sick as the slaughter of innocent defenceless animals for fun. Peter Tatchell, London SE 1.

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detainees to see a solicitor after 48 hours.

NCCL is unequivocally opposed to terrorist activity because it threatens the most basic liberty of individuals to be free from harm and because violence provides false justification for drastic curtailment of traditional liberties. Our opposition to terrorism is not compromise by our opposition to the "emergency" legislation like the Prevention of Terrorism Act, for we continue to assert that violence cannot be fought with injustice. — Yours faithfully, Larry Gostin, General Secretary, National Council for Civil Liberties, London SE 1.

Sir, — The Prevention of Terrorism Act is a monstrous intrusion into the civil liberties of countless innocent men and women in Britain. Over the Christmas and New Year holidays its use across the country has been arbitrary and indiscriminate. The force of this invidious

legislation has sucked in those with absolutely no previous of present terrorist links alongside those who may highly be considered suspect by the police.

Many members of the Labour Party have, in recent years, strongly criticised the PTA's continued renewal and insisted on its repeal. It is particularly used to intimidate those people who are active in voicing their anger and frustration at the troubles in Northern Ireland, and it creates an invisible line over which Irish people dare not step in the articulation of their concern. The problem for Irish people is that the position of that invisible line continually changes.

The Prevention of Terrorism Act was conceived in panic and born in fear and it continues to induce both in the Irish population in Britain. The Act should be torn to shreds. — Yours faithfully, Christine Crawley, MEP Birmingham East, 6-8 Holloway Circus, Birmingham.

Sir, — The question which has to be answered in respect of the movement of the Falashas from Ethiopia to Israel is a simple one. The aircraft were loaded with refugees from Ethiopia. Did they fly empty from Israel to Kassaia or did they take food and other supplies for the people still in Kassaia and for Ethiopia? And if not — why not? Harry R. Pusey, Kenilham, Bucks.

Sir, — In your report of the decision of the CEBG to adopt "self-insurance" for power stations (December 29) you quote the Board as giving a maximum cost of a nuclear incident "although it is convinced there will never be one."

This also seems to be the CEBG's attitude as shown in the evidence they have been presenting at the Sizewell inquiry. In view of this was it not a little surprising that across the following statement in the Board's booklet

A COUNTRY DIARY

HOWGILL FIELDS: The only slight snag about the fell tops walk from Tebay to Sedburgh is that, for comfort, cars have to be parked at either end but since this merely involves extra journeys along the lovely Fairmile road there is really no inconvenience. Two of us tried to find an ideal winter tramp — perhaps a few miles as the raven flies but nearer fifteen when you zigzag to all the summits en route. Years ago we did it this way, collecting a dozen or more tops, but our present trip we tried a new piece of keeping a reasonably straight line missing out all but the unavoidable summits. This craven expedient meant that we also eschewed the ascent of Black Force, the climber's all time favourite, but here is the great joy of this wonderful area — miles and miles of shapely contours with nothing moving except the sheep and fell ponies. — A HARRY GRIFFIN

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Sir, — As I see the head and shoulders of a Delmatian in Morgan Sendalls image fest (Futures, January 3) rather than his man on a horse, can I say that I am at one with you in your morose resonance? — Yours Simon Elpel, York.

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The Marxist myth that made the Tories misread Arthur



Hugo Young

AS A CHAIN of reasoning, does this sound? Communists want to destroy the capitalist state. Arthur Scargill was (and therefore still is, a Communist. The biggest threat to capitalism is the miners' strike. Arthur Scargill is the president of the National Union of Mineworkers. Therefore the miners' strike is a Communist conspiracy.

Or how about this? People with mortgages and accustomed to taking foreign holidays need money. The modern miner goes every year to Majorca. Therefore he will never willingly go on strike. Therefore, again, if he does stop work it can only be because he has been intimidated into doing so.

Or again: In Britain, Marxism is a minority cult. Arthur Scargill is a Marxist. Therefore, Scargill will only be supported by a minority of his members.

From the beginning of the miners' strike, each of these logical formulations has been prominent in the analysis made by the enemies of the NUM, and particularly by ministers most involved in the propaganda battle. The second, indeed, persuaded many people that the strike

would never happen. This would not have been an unreasonable deduction, in view of Mr Scargill's failure on three previous occasions to persuade his men to come out. All the same, it turned out to be profoundly mistaken. What it derived from was wishful thinking: a palpable mis-estimate of reality. The simple was ignored. Another version of the same ignorance is at work in the other two, much more enduring, rationalisations, concerning the decisive role of Scargill's Communist Marxism and/or Communism have remained the convenient catch-all labels to pin on Scargill. But instead of being a helpful explanation, they have been the source of some of the grosser underestimates of the NUM leader and his strike that have occurred for many of the last 10 months.

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has got out of the habit of seeing in the printed word an enemy subject.

And one thing we learn from it is the insufficiency of Marxism as the definitive term by which to explain how Scargill got where he is today. The obsession with his Marxism and his early membership of the Young Communist League obscured aspects of his formation which were as important — I would have thought far more so — to the dominance he has achieved and the success he has had in keeping most miners out so long.

His family background: his experiences in the underground: his weekly visits for three years to Leeds University: his long apprenticeship as an office-seeker: his extraordinary capacity for hard work: his forensic powers whether in court or on television: his deep knowledge of the mining industry and the miners' union. All these prepared him. All explain more aptly than naked Marxism what has happened. Even the strategic brain and the organisational talent, while nurtured by a Communist contempt and developed in the Left politics of the Yorkshire coalfield, derive from no consistent ideology.

Outsiders closer to Scargill than Mr Crick is have discovered this. The kind of society he says he wants seems pretty close to the East European model, except that it must have free trade unions and proportional representation. In Neil Kinnoch's entourage, where they've had more time than they wanted to ponder Scargill's driving impulse, he's seen as a farago of diverse ideas: part

BBC**BBC DATA**
Central London

BBC Data provides a manual and on-line information and research service to the BBC and, on a commercial basis, to outside companies and organisations.

MARKETING MANAGER

£13,152 - £16,094
(Plus 15% for short-term contract)

Michael Tibbets, Marketing Manager of BBC Data has been seconded to the BBC's Domesday Project as Assistant-Editor. As a consequence an 18 month short-term contract is offered, although consideration may be given to a permanent appointment. Trading activities of BBC Data include BBC Hulton Picture Library, BBC Data Enquiry Service and BBC Data Publications. Experience in marketing is required with a proven record of success backed up with a degree or diploma in Marketing or Business Studies. Lively personality, with tact and initiative. (Ref. 6220/GU)

LIBRARIAN**HULTON PICTURE LIBRARY**

£13,693 - £16,723
(Contract)

David Lee, Librarian, Hulton Picture Library is being seconded to the BBC's Domesday Project. As a consequence a 15 month short-term contract is offered. The Library has more than 9 million pictures and operates commercially as well as providing a service to BBC departments. Management skills and business acumen are required, with a qualification in Librarianship or substantial experience of managing a library. (Ref. 6221/GU)

RadioTimes

Central London

The publishers of the Radio Times, BBC Publications, seek senior editorial staff for the Art and Programme sections of the Radio Times.

SENIOR ART ASSISTANT

£8,897 - £10,791

To direct a team responsible for the preparation of artwork and layouts for specific programme or feature pages in the Radio Times. Previous experience as a professional layout artist at a senior level on a publication of similar standing is essential, together with a BA in Graphic Design or equivalent and a proven ability to direct junior staff. (Ref. 6179/GU)

SENIOR SUB-EDITORS

£8,897 - £10,791

To supervise the compilation, preparation and presentation of the programme pages for either television or radio, and to maintain close links with programme output and production departments. Previous experience as a Sub-Editor at a senior level is essential, together with education to degree level or equivalent. Proven ability to supervise a team of Sub-Editors would be an advantage. (Ref. 6178/GU)

We are an equal opportunities employer

THE LISTENER

Central London

SUB-EDITOR

£9,604 - £11,674*

To work as a member of a team, sub-editing a wide range of subject matter, writing headlines and captions, making up pages and proof-reading. Proven experience combined with sound editorial judgement; a well-informed interest in current affairs and the arts; and the ability to work quickly and accurately under pressure, essential. (Ref. 6224/GU)

LOCAL RADIO**TRAINEE REPORTERS**

We are looking for up to 12 people who are likely to be between the ages 18 to 30 to join a Course starting in October 1985. You will be trained over a period of 20 months in the basic skills to enable you to compete for a permanent post as a Local Radio Reporter at one of the Stations in England. You don't have to be a graduate to apply, but you must be able to offer a good level of academic attainment to at least 'A' level standard. You must also be able to demonstrate an informed interest in news and current affairs and a belief in the aims of BBC Local Radio. You will need a good writing style and microphone voice and you must be prepared to work anywhere in England. During your traineeship your salary will rise from £7,059 to £8,038 (current rates). This scheme is not open to anyone who has already undertaken journalistic training. (Ref. 3862/GU)

REPORTERS

£8,038 - £9,552*

Radio Derby (Ref. 3861/GU)

Radio Merseyside based Liverpool (Ref. 3849/GU)

Are you a young ambitious reporter with at least three years' journalistic experience? If so we have vacancies that may interest you. The work is primarily reporting, interviewing, bulletin writing and newsreading. Good microphone voice and current driving licence, essential.

PRODUCER

Radio Northampton

£9,348 - £12,660

Plus allowance of £916 pa.

To work primarily on the production and presentation of general programmes. He/she will be a versatile broadcaster and a key contact with the station's audience, particularly with agricultural and educational interests and local youth. Good microphone voice; the ability to work under pressure; to handle technical equipment and a current driving licence, essential. (Ref. 3855/GU)

*Plus allowance of £537 p.a.

Relocation expenses considered for permanent posts.

Contact us immediately for application form (quote ref. and enclose s.a.e.): BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA. Tel. 01-927 5799.

PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR

(£17,500 - £18,500)

DEFENCE HERITAGE,**SOUTH-EAST HAMPSHIRE - TOURISM**

A major programme is being launched to develop and market the rich defence heritage of south Hampshire as a significant tourist attraction and to exploit its economic potential. The Project Co-ordinator will have a key role in developing and implementing these plans and in securing co-ordination between the various heritage partners involved.

The post demands a person of stature and drive, able to weld together the plans and activities of a number of public and private owners. This broadly based tourism initiative complements the Portsmouth Naval Base Heritage Project.

A job description and application form are available from my office, quoting Reference 10055. The initial contract will be for a period of one year, but renewal thereafter is envisaged.

Closing date: 21st January, 1985.

Application forms available from:

The County Munipal Services Officer
Hampshire County Council
The Castle, Winchester SO23 8UJ
Tel: (0962) 54411, ext. 205/312

filea Inner London Education Authority**HEAD OF PRIMARY LEARNING RESOURCES SUPPORT TEAM (Lib.D. or MRO II)**

Salary (as Librarian Grade D) £9,432 to £11,057 (subject to review) or (as Media Resources Officer Grade II) £9,106 to £10,764 (subject to review). Both scales plus £1,347 London Weighting.

Following the establishment of five teams, each providing learning resources support to primary schools in two divisions of the IEA, there is a vacancy for the post of Head of the team which will provide support to schools in Islington (Division 1) and Tower Hamlets (Division 2). The team will be based at Vauxhall Primary School, Vauxhall Street, London SE1, and if possible a 'satellite' base will be developed within the divisions.

The Head of Team will manage a staff of Media Resources Officers and one Librarian and develop and contribute to the work undertaken in schools.

Applicants are invited from Chartered Librarians or IEA qualified Media Resources Officers with experience of advising on, or developing learning resource provision for primary schools and appreciation of current concerns in primary education, including curriculum developments and applications of new technology.

This post is suitable for job share.

Application forms and full job descriptions are available from Miss Denise Hill, EQ/Estab 2, Room 368, County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply.

Completed application forms to be returned not later than January 21, 1985.

IEA is an equal opportunities employer.

Library Association RECORD

Experienced journalist required as Deputy Editor (part-time) for the monthly journal of the Library Association. This is a new post.

The *Record* is the official journal of the Association with a circulation of 25,000; it carries news, debate, comment and short articles on professional matters.

The Deputy Editor will be responsible to the Editor and will work on a part-time basis (2½ days per week preferred but alternative arrangements negotiable). The successful applicant will be able to deputize effectively for the Editor in all areas, should be able to write well and quickly, have a good knowledge of magazine production and an awareness of current affairs. Some knowledge of libraries would be an advantage but is not essential. Graduate preferred.

Salary in the region of £10,000 p.a. inc. London Weighting pro rata (i.e. approx. £5000).

Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Administrative Officer, The Library Association, 7 Ridgmont Street, London WC1E 7AE, returnable by 25 January 1985.

EXHIBITIONS DESIGNER

We need an experienced Designer to join a team working on a variety of exhibitions in The Design Centres and other venues.

Applicants must have a good general education, design training and not less than three years' relevant experience. Knowledge of typography and the ability to work to high standards in presentation layouts and working drawings are essential.

The starting salary will be in the range £7,300 to £9,000 pa, depending on qualifications and experience. Other benefits include a non-contributory pension scheme and 24½ days' annual holiday. The Design Council is an equal opportunities employer.

For further details and an application form please contact:

Ms Gillian Webb
Personnel Officer
The Design Council
28 Fitzmark Lane
London SW1V 4SU
Telephone 01-439 8000 ext 30

SALES REPRESENTATIVE LONDON

We are a fast-growing distributor of American and British independent publishers.

We require a young, enthusiastic person to represent our unique list in the London area and help maximise sales to the trade and specialist outlets.

Applicants should have previous book sales experience, preferably with a good knowledge of London bookshops.

Salary and expenses negotiable. Own car preferred.

Apply in writing with full career details and salary level, required to:

Don Skirving, Airlift Book Company, 14 Baltic Street, London EC1Y 0TB.

PRODUCTION ASSISTANT

Raymond Gordon Publishing Company need a young and intelligent person to assist in the production of our advertising copy and general production duties. Must have a lively personality and be able to type 5000 p.p.m. to begin.

Telephone Sally or Lynda on 340 1215.

PREMISES THE NORWICH ARTS CENTRE**GENERAL MANAGER**

Premises has entered an exciting new phase. We need an energetic person with international skills to work closely with the Director in developing the Centre's future.

For a job description contact:

Carol Whitman
Director
Premises
Riverside Yard, St. Benedicts Street
Norwich NR2 7PQ. Tel 0603 680332

Please enclose s.a.e.

Salary in region £20,000-£7,300.

Premises is an equal opportunities employer.

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Comprehensive Programmes in Professional Film & Video TV Production Techniques
One of three weeks duration:
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GLC
Working for London

Grants Officers

The provision of grant-aid for a wide range of ethnic minority community and voluntary projects is an essential part of the Council's policies for Recreation and the Arts.

Grants Officers have a central role to play in the funding process in advising applicants, assessing applications and monitoring organisations in receipt of aid. This entails preparing reports for Committee, attending meetings and liaising with a wide range of funding bodies, local Councils and other departments.

Openings are currently in two areas:

Community Arts

This post mainly deals with the assessment and allocation of grants for contemporary, popular forms of communication. A person is required in at least one of the areas identified by the Council's community arts policies and awareness of the cultural needs of communities and disadvantaged individuals is required.

Ethnic Minority Arts

A general knowledge and empathy for the arts of ethnic minority groups in Greater London are essential for this post, which is concerned specifically with grant applications in this area.

Highly effective communication and organisation skills are essential for both appointments, coupled with sound judgement and the capacity to work under pressure to deadline and to assimilate local government procedures quickly.

Salaries: £8,817 - £10,779 inclusive.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, write to: GLC Department of Recreation and the Arts, Room 686, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 1666.

These posts are suitable for job sharing.

LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT**DESIGNER**

£9,345 to £9,903 (SCALE 6) Pay Award Pending

Southwark Council's senior designer has gone to design the new LIVERY for Britain's favourite airline. We want another high flyer whose feet are likewise still firmly on the ground.

Southwark produces an array of publicity material from annual reports, leaflets, newspapers, posters, mailshots and exhibitions. So we need a talented and imaginative designer with experience who can work to tight deadlines and budgets. Knowledge of typography, printing processes and costing is important.

If you're interested in joining Southwark's Public Relations team please apply as below.

Southwark is an equal opportunity employer. Applications are welcome from candidates regardless of sex or ethnic origin and from registered disabled persons. Telephone: 01-701 2870 (24-hour answering service) any time for an application form, or write on a postcard, to: The Personnel Officer, London Borough of Southwark, 25 Commercial Way, London SE15 6DG.

Please quote Reference G/15106 and job title.

Last date for receipt of completed application forms: 28th January, 1985.

Contracts Assistant

LWT requires a Contracts Assistant for its Department of Legal Services.

Duties will include issuing standard programme contracts, including the drafting of variable clauses.

The likely candidate will have a working knowledge of entertainment industry contracts and the operation of relevant union agreements. Previous experience of word processors and microcomputers is essential. Working to the Contracts Manager, this person will have the opportunity to contribute to the improvement and expansion of the department's contract and information retrieval systems.

Salary negotiable up to £11,000.

Please send full cv to Helen Arty, Personnel Department, London Weekend Television, Kent House, Upper Ground, London SE1 9LT.

An equal opportunities employer

LVW/TT

London Weekend Television

Secretary/ Admin. Assistant

Oxford Street, W1

c.£7,500

Video Graphics is an advanced technology company formed in the West End to develop an exciting new link between the television and publishing industries.

We have an immediate requirement for a personable, practical and numerate 'one-and-only' Secretary for this small customer-orientated staff unit - generally to 'run the office'. Friendly environment, occasional evening receptions, etc.

Excellent working conditions, plenty of job interest in helping to establish a new business, salary for discussion around £7,500. Please telephone Sharon Reed on 01-704 4561/2.

BPOC Video Graphics Ltd.

44 Great Marlborough Street, London W1V 6DB.

A member of BPOC
Pre-Press Corporation

MORNING ADVERTISER

Drinks industry daily seeks

EDITORIAL ADMINISTRATOR

Proven talent for subbing and layout essential with ability to see pages through to final setting. The post is essentially a desk job eventually leading to day-to-day responsibility for the editorial departments (29 staff). Successful applicants will be accountable to current editor whose own promotion will call for his concentration on overall policy, executive and external matters. Salary commensurate with position. Pension scheme, etc.

Full career details and present salary to:

The Editor,
MORNING ADVERTISER,
57 Effra Road, London SW2 1DA.

AMBITIOUS, DYNAMIC GRADUATES?

Are you a recent graduate who wants a career rather than just a job?

We are currently recruiting advertisement sales trainees for a major publishing company. We need a clear thinker, capable of selling to senior executives of big companies.

As an articulate, intelligent graduate, do you possess the ability to be trained to succeed in a highly competitive, professional business environment?

Full training is provided together with the opportunity to progress to management level, and a first year's earnings of £28,000. (Salary plus commission).

Contact: Lesley Fenn or Jeremy Criswell on 01-531 1005 (no calls).

Price Jamieson
& Partners Ltd.

The Orchard

Home Gardens Dartford Kent DA1 1ED

PUBLICITY OFFICER

Salary scale £9060-£9660 (SOI)
+ London weighting £282 + pay award pending

To promote a comprehensive media coverage for all The Orchard activities. All aspects of press, media and public relations are involved in this position. The publicity officer would work in conjunction with the Graphics/Marketing Officer.

Application forms from PMSO, Dartford Borough Council, 105-107 Overy Street, Dartford, Kent DA1 1UP. Tel: 0322 72231 ext. 138. Closing date no later 14 Jan 1985. The administrator is available for telephone enquiries on 0322 77521.

EDITOR THE MIDDLE EAST MAGAZINE

The leading pan-Arab English-language current affairs magazine requires an experienced Editor to head its established editorial team in London.

This post requires organisational ability, commitment and professionalism, as well as extensive experience of Middle East journalism. The successful applicant must be able to manage the editorial and production staff of the magazine, as well as co-ordinate correspondents and contributors around the world. A keen sense of the commercial aspects of publishing is desirable. Salary according to experience.

Please write, enclosing c.v., with details of relevant experience, to: Sam Mironov, IC Publications, P.O. Box 261, Carlton House, 68 Great Queen Street, London WC2B 5BZ.

publications**SUB-EDITOR**

Pergamon Infotech require a person to work as a sub-editor on the production of conference and seminar documentation. The company, part of the Pergamon Group, provides computer education to all sectors of the computer industry. The job requires an experienced sub-editor who is self-motivated, used to working to tight deadlines and capable of controlling their work from inception through to the printed document.

Applications for part-time or freelance work may be considered, depending on the applicant's experience. The salary will be negotiable, according to age and experience. Write, enclosing a full cv, including current salary, to:

B. Towersley
Pergamon Infotech
Berkshire House
Queen Street
Widenedhead
Berkshire SL6 1NF

ASSISTANT EDITOR

Britain is in a housing crisis. We need an Assistant Editor - with feature writing and production experience - to help us report it in our monthly magazine, 'Housing'. Must be flexible - the job will also include campaigning and lobbying - and used to working under pressure.

Salary: £5,500; 4 weeks holiday, pension scheme.

Write, with cuttings, to:

Bill Randall,
Institute of Housing,
12 Upper Belgrave Street,
London SW1X 8BA.

The Medical Society

PUBLISHING VACANCY

Applicants should have a good higher education, organising ability and keen interest in natural history and history of art. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Write with cv and small photograph (optional) to: The Personnel Officer, 34/42 Pentonville Road, London N1 9HU.

Here's Health

Britain's top health magazine ABC 83,000

is looking for

A GOOD SUB

We need someone with an eye for detail and good experience, to join our busy production team in handling all the latest in the fascinating world of alternative medicine, wholefood eating, exercise, organic gardening.

The sub we want will have experience in handling raw copy, reading galleys, sizing pictures, and will be able to write original headlines and do some layout.

He or she will also be a non-smoker with an interest and sympathetic approach to the business of getting and staying healthier.

WRITE NOW to: Alan Lewis, Editor

Here's Health

30 Station Approach, West Byfleet, Surrey

filea Inner London Education Authority

Learning Resources Branch (Production Division)

VISION MIXER/PRODUCTION ASSISTANT

to work at the Television and Publishing Centre which is equipped to professional television broadcasting standards. Applicants should have relevant experience and be able to operate contemporary broadcast level colour vision mixers. Salary £5,568-£8,451 plus £1,347 London Weighting Allowance.

This post is suitable for Job-share.

Application form and full job description from EQ/Estab 18, The County Hall, Room 368, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose S.A.E.

Closing date for completed application forms is January 31, 1985.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

Sub-Editor for Contract Journal

An experienced Sub-Editor is required for 'Contract Journal', a top business weekly serving the construction industry. Experience on a daily or weekly newspaper or magazine is preferred. Knowledge of the construction industry or an allied area of the industry would be an advantage. Salary will be in the region of £3,750 per annum, with other benefits including contributory pension scheme, 25 days annual holiday and subsidised staff restaurant. All terms and conditions are in accordance with the Business Press International (NUI) Agreement.

Please apply for an application form to: Mrs Angela Williams, Senior Personnel Officer, Business Press International Ltd., Surrey House, 1, Throby Way, Sutton, Surrey. Tel. 01-643 8040.

Business Press International is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

BUSINESS PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Getting the message across

SMALL, GROWING PR CONSULTANCY

We need a bright, thoughtful, young (25-35)

PR CONSULTANT

to handle projects for our expanding list of blue-chip clients.

- You must have SENSIBLE business writing skills.
- You must have five years' or so SOLID experience with a corporate, financial or technology bias.
- You need an aptitude for consultancy work.
- You need to be a "grafter".

In return? Demanding work on stimulating projects in an informal environment, where rewards are limited only by the individual's performance. Top salary. BUPA.

CVs please to:

Philip Pettifor
PETTIFOR MORROW & ASSOCIATES LTD.
48, Charles Street, London W1X 7PB

Pettifor, Morrow & Associates Limited

City of Manchester CULTURAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

General Manager — THEATRES AND MUSIC

Salary: £10,242 - £11,052 p.a. (Pay award pending).

To be responsible to the Artistic Director of the Library Theatre Company for the management of the Company and the Library and Forum Theatres, and to also be responsible for oversight of the Manchester Festival (annual) and International Organ Competition (biennial).

Conditions of service include a contributory pension scheme. Casual user car allowance. Removal and associated expenses payable up to a maximum of £1,000 in appropriate cases. The City Council operates a Union Membership agreement under which a new employee is required to become a member of a recognised Trade Union.

Further details and application form from the Personnel Department, City of Manchester Cultural Services, Central Library, St. Peter's Square, Manchester M2 5PD. Telephone 061-236 9422, ext. 282, during office hours only. Application forms should be returned by the 23rd January, 1985.

"Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality, or responsibilities for dependants."

START Living HERE !

SUB-EDITOR/WRITER

We're Britain's third largest-selling women's monthly magazine and we need an experienced and lively Sub-Editor/Writer to join our first-class team. She/he must be able to sub and rewrite copy to a high standard, write snappy headlines and intros, proof-read and fit copy, type, be full of amazing ideas and do everything at breakneck speed.

If you're the person we're looking for, please write with full details and C.V. to:

Sharon Brown,
Associate Editor,
LIVING MAGAZINE,
Elm House, 10-16 Elm Street,
LONDON WC1X 0BP.

GRADUATES OF ANY DISCIPLINE WANTED

to work in a young expanding company in North London
Does the question "WHAT'S IT ALL FOR?"
mean anything to you?

Our clients are looking for people aged 20-25, with a zest for work, a willingness to contribute, and a desire to learn more about communication and management. They want some of the successful applicants to be fluent in one or more European/Scandinavian languages.

They also want people who want more than just a job. They want people who want training in creative communication and leadership, and are willing to start at the beginning with a company that is also willing to invest in them.

If you are interested, please phone Susan Smith on 01-624 1027.

PRODUCTION ASSISTANT

The New Opportunity Press Ltd has a vacancy for a PRODUCTION ASSISTANT to work on its range of Current Affairs, Personal, and Lifestyle magazines.

The successful applicant will be responsible to the Production Manager working with a small team of people involved in copy editing, chasing, proof, reading, page layout and liaison with our sales and editorial departments, suppliers, and advertising clients.

Applicants should have 2-3 years' experience in the production department of a publishing house, be in their early twenties and be capable of working to deadlines under pressure. Starting salary for full time will be in the region of £2,000 after a 3 month probationary period.

Please apply with full CV to Mr. Sue Howard, Production Director, The New Opportunity Press Ltd, 76 St James Lane, London NW4 2ED.

MUSHROOM GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

This specialist branch of the National Farmers' Union requires a proven and self-motivated public relations officer to be based in London but willing to travel throughout the UK. Duties will include:

- Liaison with the media to report the national press conference programme through the National Farmers' Union.
- Liaison with the media to report the national press conference programme through the National Farmers' Union.
- Liaison with the media to report the national press conference programme through the National Farmers' Union.

Applicants should have 2-3 years' experience in the public relations department of a publishing house, be in their early twenties and be capable of working to deadlines under pressure. Starting salary for full time will be in the region of £2,000 after a 3 month probationary period.

Please apply with full CV to Mr. Sue Howard, Production Director, The New Opportunity Press Ltd, 76 St James Lane, London NW4 2ED.

A TRAINING RESOURCE OFFICER

is required by:

NORTHWEST
REGIONAL DRUG
TRAINING UNIT

Salary £7,080

The drug training unit is based within the regional drug dependence unit at Princess Alexandra Hospital, Manchester, and managed by The Lifetime Project. With increased use of self-help drug counselling services, the unit has a wide range of work for training on all levels, ranging from problem drug use to the prevention of drug abuse.

The Resource Officer will work with the Unit Co-ordinator to develop a resource base of resources, audio visual, and other training aids. Candidates should have experience in one or more of the following areas: drug counselling, self-help drug counselling, teaching, work with drug users, and other related areas. Formal qualifications are less important than motivation and creative ideas.

For a job description and application form contact:

The Co-ordinator, NWRTU (at TRO), Guyton Ward, Princess Alexandra Hospital, Bury Road, Manchester M20 9PL. Tel: (061) 779 0911. Closing date January 31, 1985.

THEATRE ROYAL STRATFORD EAST

wishes to appoint a new

PUBLICITY OFFICER

to promote the theatre and its wide range of activities.

Please send full career details to: The General Manager, Theatre Royal Stratford East, Gery Balfour Square, London E15 1BL. Closing date: 28th Jan. 1985. We are an equal opportunities employer.

Head of Mothercare Public Relations

To help with Mothercare's continued expansion and the development of our 'Now' chain of shops, we are looking for a bright and lively experienced and well educated Public Relations Officer to head our Mothercare and 'Now' Press Offices which are based in Watford.

This is an exciting and challenging opportunity for someone looking for a career with one of the UK's most successful retail companies, which is part of Habitat/Mothercare plc.

Ideally, applicants should have retail fashion experience, a sound knowledge of design and the ability to work under pressure. Candidates should be able to write with imagination and be confident when dealing with the Press and TV people at the highest level. Reporting to Mothercare's Marketing Director, specific responsibilities include the planning of long term PR, maintaining the already high standards of reporting internal company news, range development, the organising of Press conferences, and the launch of new stores...

Age, late twenties - early thirties. Excellent starting salary and a company car will be provided. Generous pension scheme and Profit-Linked Share Plan after qualifying service.

If you think you have the right experience please write with a detailed c.v. to Sandra Lewis, Personnel Director, Mothercare UK Limited, Cherry Tree Road, Watford, Herts WD2 5SH quoting reference TG 7/1

mothercare

Desk Editor

Edward Arnold require a Desk Editor with at least two years' editorial experience in scientific publishing. The successful candidate will be expected to work with the minimum of supervision and a high degree of accuracy. He/she will be responsible for seeing a large number of medical titles through all stages of in-house editing, with considerable author contact and liaison with production and publicity departments.

Editorial Assistant

Edward Arnold require an Editorial Assistant to work for the Commissioning Editor in Life Sciences and Nursing. Responsibilities will include desk-editing, liaison with authors and in-house departments, and some secretarial work. The successful candidate must have initiative and be capable of working without supervision. Publishing experience preferred.

Please apply in writing with a full c.v. and indicate which job you are interested in to:

Paul J. Price
Edward Arnold (Publishers) Limited
41 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3DQ

Judy Farquharson Limited

47 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9HA. 01-493 8824

RIGHTS MANAGER

required with Languages

No ties, as considerable overseas travel. Must have relevant experience for very happy team atmosphere.

We are currently handling a number of secretarial jobs within various departments of leading Publishing Houses. Good shorthand and typing (90/50+) essential.

We are also recruiting for a wide range of P.R. appointments, both in agencies and in-house, from Food and Fashion to Pharmaceutical and High Technology.

FROM: JANE STREET

SYNDICATION ASSISTANT

An assistant to the Syndication Editor is required for the London office of the Australian newspaper and magazine publishing group, John Fairfax & Sons Ltd.

This post, in a cheerful, modern office, calls for experience in syndication, in newspaper / magazine work, or in book publishing. The assistant will help in the buying of features, pictures and book rights from a wide range of sources. He/she will need to have, or acquire quickly, a sound knowledge of the Australian newspaper and magazine field; and a good grasp of the principles of publication rights.

Salary: £9,000, depending on experience.

If you are interested, please write with full C.V., to London Editor and Manager, John Fairfax & Sons (Australia) Limited, 12 Norwich Street, London EC4A 1BH.

Creative Opportunity

IDEAL HOME MAGAZINE

requires a Layout Artist, with the ability to do fast, accurate and detailed layouts. Salary: £3,595.00 p.a.

Apply in writing to: Mr. A. Edgar, Ideal Home Magazine, 4th Floor, Low Rise, IPC Magazines Ltd, King's Reach Tower, Stamford Road, London SE1 5LS. We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

ipemagazines

PHOTOGRAPHER IN RESIDENCE

Kent County Library in association with South East Arts wish to appoint a professional photographer to be resident in the Medway Towns of Rochester, Chatham and Gillingham, for three months, April to June, 1985.

Following the recent closure of H.M. Naval Dockyard, the Medway Towns have entered a period of transition and the residency, which is a key element in the development of photography in the town in 1985, will result in a collection of prints based on the photographer's experience of living in the Medway Towns.

Fee: £3,000 plus travelling and accommodation allowances.

Further details from: John Brazier, Art and Exhibitions Officer, Central Library, Cecil Square, Margate, Kent (0843) 23626.

MARXISM TODAY

requires an

ADVERTISING MANAGER

The successful applicant will be responsible for selling space and developing new areas of advertising. We are looking for someone with a strong commitment to Marxism Today, a creative interest in advertising and the ability to work under pressure.

Salary approx £5,500. Application with CV by 14th to: Marxism Today, 15 St John Street, London EC1M 4AY.

SCOTTISH AND NORTHERN BOOK DISTRIBUTION CO-OP

18 Cranley Row, Manchester M1 3GE 061-228 0823

WORKER

for our Manchester office. We are a collectively run workers co-op with offices in Manchester and Edinburgh, representing and distributing a wide range of radical publications in Scotland, Ireland, N. Wales and the North and Midlands of England.

Knowledge of the book trade useful, the ability to drive is essential. Contact us for a job description. Applications in writing giving details of experience by 4th February 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

WINTHROP ART GALLERY

Applications are invited for the post of

Gallery and Services Officer

Degree graduate, experience in PR work essential. Duties include publishing the gallery, organising exhibitions, and other related duties as the Director requires, including help with fund raising. Salary within range: £3,000 - £3,500 per annum according to qualifications and experience. Superannuation. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by January 14th) to: Marxism Today, 15 St John Street, Manchester, M1 3GE. Quoted Ref: 285G.

SOFTWARE EDITOR

Are you a computer games fanatic?

Do you have proven journalistic talent?

If so you could be just who I'm looking for to help launch Zzap! 64, a dynamic new title from the publishers of Crash.

The money will be good for the right person - so why not zzap off an application to: Chris Anderson, Zzap! 64, 25, Burnside, Somerton, Somerset GAT11 0HF.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

requires a

SECRETARY/ADMIN ASSISTANT

Experienced person, with good typing and shorthand preferred (non smokers). Theatrical background an advantage though not essential. Salary 35 hour week, initial 3 months commensurate with age and experience.

Apply in writing with CV by 19 January 1985 to: Angela Seaton, Business Manager, Victoria Theatre, 100, Broad Street, Stoke on Trent ST4 6AE.

RECRUITMENT

Basic Salary £8,000 - £11,000.

If you are an experienced interview/consultant currently frustrated by the lack of scope within your present company, you could be the person we are looking for to help run our small secretarial-general office department. Ideally you will have sufficient experience to be autonomous whilst at the same time working within a team environment. In addition to the salary there will also be profit share + prospective Directorship.

Please call in confidence Lyn Beld on 01-433 0482 (24-hours).

Fairfield Personnel.

SPEAK WELL?

If you speak well and have a good C.V. in sales, industry, finance or the services, can work in our NW2 office, can read to earn £400 / \$500 per week, telephone me.

Head up 25-35. Office hours only, no weekend or evening work.

Tel: Rupert Talbot

01-450 9322



LITERATURE OFFICER

The RSPCA is looking for a Literature Officer to write, design and produce RSPCA publications including leaflets, booklets and wallcharts at our Headquarters in Borsham.

Candidates must be able to demonstrate artistic flair and literary ability and will probably have a minimum of three years' experience in writing and design.

The job calls for meticulous attention to detail, initiative and the ability to liaise successfully at all levels. A sound literary ability is essential, with English to at least 'A' level standard. This is a rewarding post for the candidate willing to offer dedication, enthusiasm, and a commitment to animal welfare and the Society's policies.

Starting salary negotiable between £7,107 and £8,250 per annum, according to age, experience and qualifications. The Society offers excellent conditions of employment including four weeks' holiday and contributory pension scheme.

Applications in writing by 1st February, 1985, with full Curriculum Vitae, to the Personnel Manager, RSPCA, Causeway, Borsham, West Sussex RH12 1HG.

Assistant Editor

Tolley Publishing Co. Ltd are looking for an Assistant Editor to work on Company Secretary's Review, one of the UK's leading newsletters.

The successful applicant will be a graduate, perhaps in the legal field, and is likely to have had at least a year's relevant experience, probably as a periodical in the business or financial area.

As well as the basic editorial skills, the person appointed will bring to the job, good verbal ability, a capacity to work under pressure, and, above all, intelligence and enthusiasm.

The rewards will be a competitive salary and the opportunity to work in a growing company with excellent prospects.

If you would enjoy varied work in a busy office with like minded colleagues, please write with full cv to Nicholas Parmes, Company Secretary's Review.

Tolley Publishing Company Ltd
Tolley House, 17 Scarbrook Road
Croydon, Surrey CR9 1BQ

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS?

Are yours:

1. To find a challenging and exciting job.
2. To work in a competitive and commercial sales environment.
3. To join a company with excellent promotion prospects, and
4. To be rewarded according to your merits.

If so, and you are a graduate or equivalent with an understanding of the principles of selling, then please call Judy Adams or Lesley Ball on 01-828 7262.

MEDIA APPOINTMENTS

a division of Graduate Appointments Ltd

SDP PRESS OFFICER

M.P.s require additional assistant with journalistic skills and good knowledge of Scottish affairs in particular, for work in House of Commons.

Full c.v. and telephone numbers to:

DL 162, The Guardian

164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

Required for varied duties with busy, specialist book publishers. Would suit someone wishing to develop a career in production.

Apply in writing with c.v. to:

The Editorial Director
Conway Maritime Press Ltd.
24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London EC4Y 8DR.

TRIANGLE ARTS AND MEDIA CENTRE

ACTIVITIES TECHNICIAN (2)

The studio theatre is part of a multi-media arts centre, on Aston University campus in the heart of Birmingham, which presents a busy programme of theatre, music and conference events throughout the year.

Applicants should have at least 3 years' professional experience in a similar field encompassing skills in stage lighting, sound, set construction and staging. The post offers an excellent opportunity for the successful candidate(s) to utilise their technical expertise serving our varied programme of events.

SALARY - TECHNICIAN GRADE 3 - £3300 to £3325 per annum.

REF 145/G.

Further information and application forms are available from:

Mr K. Thomas, Senior Personnel Officer, University of Aston in Birmingham, Gosta Green, Birmingham B4 7ET.

LIBRARY ASSISTANT

ca £5,000 + Excellent Benefits

Applications are invited from persons with reasonably good typing ability for the above post in an attractive, modern library, pleasantly situated in the City of London. Principal duties would be assisting in the maintenance and production of catalogues, indexes and printed bibliographies and counter information work.

Benefits include LVs (ET a day), mortgage assistance where applicable, free season ticket loan, flexible working hours.

Applications (full c.v., including grades and subjects for each examination taken) should be sent to Robert Curmish at the Library, Chartered Insurance Institute, 29 Aldersbury, London EC2V 7HT. Closing date: January 21st, 1985.

DESIGNER Book Jackets

Octopus Books requires an experienced book jacket designer with a minimum of three years experience to assist in this very important area of our publishing programme. The successful applicant will have an imaginative approach to design with comparable typographic skills and an ability to direct photographers and commission illustrators. Sound organising capabilities together with considerable understanding of book marketing are essential.

This position offers an attractive salary together with excellent working conditions in Mayfair and other fringe benefits. Apply in writing with your daytime telephone number, career details to date and present salary to

The Art Director
Adrian Morris
Octopus Books Ltd
59 Grosvenor Street,
London W1X 9DA.

EXHIBITION SALES REPRESENTATIVE

Patey Doyle are probably the fastest growing trade and technical publishers in the UK, and offer a highly stimulating environment in which to work.

Currently we are seeking a salesperson capable of selling exhibition space plus the ability to deal with all aspects of organisation for a series of regional exhibitions. The position also involves selecting venues, laying out floor plans, co-ordinating invitations and general assistance in the smooth running of the exhibitions.

The successful applicant will have a good standard of education, be of smart appearance, and possess common sense. Good rewards for an organiser who can sell.

Age 21-25 years.

Reply with full CV to:

Brian Curtis, Sales Manager,
Exhibition Division,
Patey Doyle (Publishing) Limited,
Wilmington House,
Church Hill, Wilmington,
Dartford, Kent DA2 7EF.

PATEY DOYLE (PUBLISHING) LIMITED

SHE

is looking for an experienced

SENIOR DESIGNER

You'll need a strong and original approach, especially in typography, to contribute to the changing face of one of the most exciting, most different women's magazines around. You'll need a sound practical knowledge and will probably have magazine experience. It's a friendly office, a smallish art department and a great opportunity.

Please write with full details of experience, availability and present salary to:

Beverlie Flower
National Magazine House
72 Broadwick Street
LONDON W1V 2BP

Islington Council

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S SUITE

SENIOR PRESS OFFICER

(Grade S01 £10,251 - £10,851 per annum inclusive of London Weighting)

Required urgently to take a full and active role in the work of the busy Campaign, Press and Publicity Unit.

The unit is responsible for producing press releases, video films, a lively tabloid monthly newspaper and other material to promote the full range of Council services. Applicants should have experience of newspaper reporting and production work as well as a proven ability to produce tightly-written press releases. The successful candidate will also have to liaise with Councilors and Officers as well as handling a wide range of media enquiries. Some evening work is required in order to help cover Council Committee meetings. Knowledge of the workings of the national and local press, and the TV and radio media is desirable but not essential. Applicants must have three years experience in journalism. Please quote ref: CES4

Application forms and job descriptions available from the Borough Secretary, Town Hall, Upper Street, London, N1 2UD. (Tel: 01-359 9010, 24 hour answering machine) Closing date: 21st January, 1985.

Applications are welcome from candidates regardless of race, sex and sexuality and we have a positive attitude towards the employment of disabled people.

AIR GALLERY DIRECTOR

AIR & SPACE (Art Services Grants Ltd.) requires a DIRECTOR for the AIR Gallery.

The applicant is required to have experience in selecting and organising contemporary art exhibitions; practical experience of fund-raising an advantage. Salary up to £5,000 according to age and qualifications.

For further details write to:

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSION

Secretaries

The Australian High Commission in London has vacancies for senior secretaries.

An experienced person who is a capable organiser is sought and one who is able to work with minimum supervision. Minimum skills required are 45 w.p.m. typing and 100 w.p.m. shorthand, which will be subject to testing. Commencing salary £5,870 p.a. rising by three annual increments to £7,841 p.a. plus up to £1,116 p.a. shorthand and typing proficiency allowances.

Conditions of service include four weeks annual holiday, up to 13 UK and Australian Public Holidays, flexible working hours. Annual review of salary. Contributory pension scheme is also available.

If you are interested please telephone or write giving full details to the Recruitment Officer, Personnel Services, Australian High Commission, Australia House, London WC2B 4LA. Telephone: 01-438 8287.

LEONARD CHESHIRE FOUNDATION
Secretary

required to work in the Care Services Department at the central office of this major national charity, which provides services for people with disabilities. Work primarily involves secretarial and administrative support to the Mental Care, Training and Rehabilitation Advisers. Ability to take minutes also required. Some evening and Saturday work, with time off in lieu, will be necessary. Applications from disabled people will be welcomed. Salary £6,825 per annum plus L.V.s (to be reviewed in April 1985). For further details please contact Christine King, The Leonard Cheshire Foundation, 26-29 Mansel Street, London SW1P 2QN. Telephone 01-828 1822.

MARKET RESEARCH
MARKETING ASSISTANT/
SECRETARY

required to work for Director of Wembley-based Market Research Company. Mature person with good typing skills (no shorthand) needed for this interesting and varied job. Should be willing to use word processor. Opportunity to become involved in setting up client data base and establishing marketing records, plus organising travel, meetings, etc. Competitive salary. L.V.s. 4 weeks holiday. Please write with full cv giving details of present salary and availability to: Barbara Hall, Burke Research Services Group Ltd, Station House, Harrow Road, Wembley, Middlesex.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

required for sound department of large communications company. Good telephone manner and typing ability essential. Some word processing and book-keeping experience would be an advantage. Salary £8,000+ p.a. (subject to experience). Apply to: Production Co-ordinator, Theatre Projects Services, Unit 4, Nine Elms Industrial Estate, Nine Elms Lane, London SW8.

BRITISH FILM INSTITUTE
MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY
£28,100

A Membership Secretary is required to take overall responsibility for the Institute membership and periodic subscriptions services. In addition, to supervise the operation of the Institute and the issue of membership cards. Applicants should have several years experience in a commercial environment with responsibility for ensuring customer requirements are met. A high level of literacy and the ability to promote work are required. Salary £27 to 40 years. Application forms and further details from Personnel Department, 127 Charing Cross Road, London WC2R 3BA; 01-437 4355. CLOSING DATE 18th January 1985. We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

SECRETARIES

Quaker Peace and Service has vacancies for two Secretary / General Assistant posts. In East-West section and in the South-West section. The first will carry more responsibility for independent initiative and is more suited to a mature applicant. 35-hour week, 22 days' leave. Salaries on scales ranging from £5,590 to £7,295. Job descriptions and application forms from: Hazel Joyce, Friends House, Euston Road, London NW1 2BJ. Tel: 01-387 3601.

Friends House is an equal opportunities employer

THE PUBLISHING
Ritz £7,000

Yes, you do need secretarial skills but more importantly you have a quick mind and a keen interest in the field. As Secretary to the Editorial Director of this Park Lane based company you will be responsible for the editorial content of the English Language to prepare catalogues and proof read. Very much more than a typical secretarial role. Very competitive salary. Apply to: The Ritz Publishing, 20 Kensington Church Street, London W8 4EP.

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More Creative
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DIANA PARKER examines the issues raised by the question of surrogacy

Not for love or money

EVEN THE most hard-headed advocates of private enterprise blanch at surrogate parenting being allowed free rein. Certainly there are horror stories. One such is the macabre transatlantic tale of July Silver and Alexander Malahoff.

Mrs Silver gave birth about a year ago to a child with microcephaly. She had entered a surrogate contract with Mr Malahoff. He decided that he no longer wanted the baby and told the hospital to withhold treatment. The child did, however, survive, albeit mentally retarded. Mrs Silver maintained that she felt no maternal bond. Mr Malahoff then contended that the child was not his in any

The next step was to have blood tests taken. Then, and altogether amicably, Mrs Silver and Mr Malahoff went on television in the Phil Donahue Show to await the results. The verdict was that the child was indeed not Mr Malahoff's. The Silvers had not been told to abort from sex at the time of the insemination and the child was theirs.

The litigation to ensue is, to English ears, hardly less amazing. Mr Malahoff sued Mrs Silver for failing to produce the child he had ordered. The wife, sued the doctor, the lawyer, and the psychiatrist of the surrogate programme for not advising them when not to have sex. They also sued Mr Malahoff for violating their privacy in making the whole thing public, and went on to allege that the child's illness in fact stemmed from a virus transmitted with Mr Malahoff's sperm.

Stories such as this do little to reduce the demand for total abortion — as the Warnock Committee recommended — and have been forcefully although with dissenting voices. Sweeping legislation is proposed: that the creation or operation in the UK agencies, whether commercial or non-profit-making, whose purposes include recruiting, selecting or making arrangements for surrogate pregnancies should be made criminal. So too should the actions of professionals and others who knowingly assist in the establishment of such pregnancies, and that all surrogacy contracts should be declared illegal and unenforceable.

In fact, surrogacy contracts are pretty clearly unenforceable now, and if payments are made and adoption envisaged, would be evidence of the commission of a criminal offence carrying a penalty of a fine or imprisonment, or both. At present, if adoption is not intended, no offence is apparently committed.

However, if the child is not adopted there are very many legal loose ends. If born to a married woman the child is presumed to be the legitimate offspring of herself and her husband, but is actually illegitimate. All parental rights and duties would be vested in the mother who has no power to transfer them to anyone else. She could bring affiliation proceedings against the donor father if she decided to renege on the deal, only if she were single or separated, and the donor's only hope of remedy would be in seeking an order for the custody of the child.

Any such application would be decided on the basis of the child's welfare being the first and paramount consideration, and would be most unlikely to succeed if the mother objects.

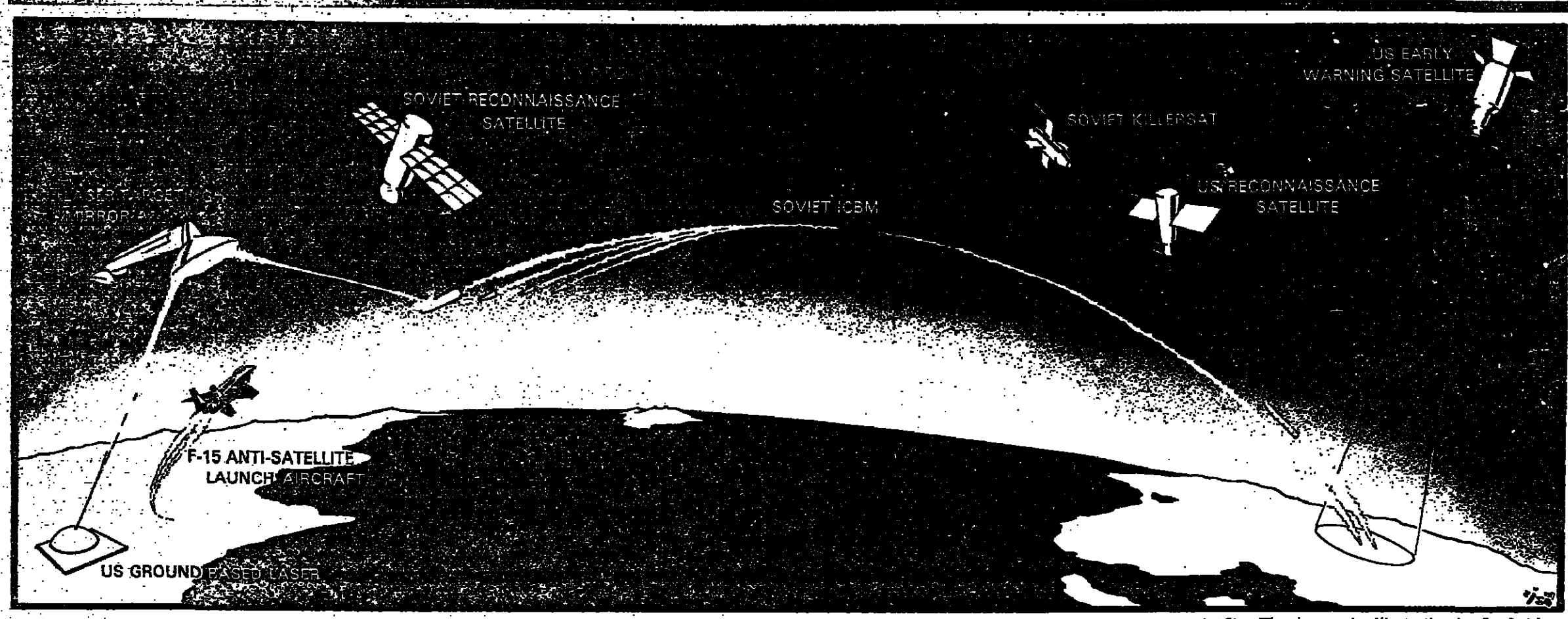
Even if the mother did not object, the child would remain her illegitimate child — for example for the purposes of inheritance — and she would be able to change her mind and seek its return at any time.

The most likely scenario is that all court applications should be avoided, and the donor and his wife would simply take the child to look after as their own — which would create even more loose ends.

This would be messier still in legal terms were the child deemed the legitimate child of its mother and her husband (if he had consented to the insemination) and were the donor stripped of his status as the child's natural father, as has been recommended in respect of AID children by both the Warnock Committee and the Law Commission in its recent report on illegitimacy.

It is to be hoped that the future over Mrs Cotton's confinement will not blur the issues. The Council for Science and Society in its report Human Procreation, and the dissenting members of the Warnock Committee, have both discussed the inherent injustices and impracticality of a blanket ban on surrogacy. Its commercialisation does need to be banned, but many would argue that not all surrogate babies should be thrown out with the bathwater.

Diana Parker is a solicitor



A 'Star Wars' scenario. Illustration by Geoff Adams

As the Geneva talks start Defence Correspondent DAVID FAIRHALL assesses the chances of controlling satellite weapons

A starry-eyed vision of space invaders

THIS WEEK in Geneva the two superpowers start a new lap in the nuclear arms race, whose technological pace promises to be too fast for the Europeans either to halt it or join in on their own account.

A new East-West arms control agreement could, of course, change that. But with the US administration still deeply divided over its negotiating objectives and the Soviet position as obscure as ever, the prospect is gloomy.

It seems clear only that the Russians will not start serious discussion of offensive missiles until they hear what the Americans offer in the way of controls on anti-satellite weapons and beyond that, the vast array President Reagan's scientists have conjured up under the heading of the Strategic Defence Initiative, or 'Star Wars'.

Reagan's concept of Star Wars involves a layered strategic defence against Soviet long-range ballistic missiles, including powerful beam weapons — lasers or particle beam accelerators — orbiting in space, as well as defensive missiles launched from the ground.

Anti-satellite weapons would certainly form part of this, but in important ways they are quite distinct. For one thing they already exist, whereas some of the way-out space weaponry is still little more than science fiction, useful only in generating valuable laboratory research contracts.

The Soviet Union has been experimenting with anti-satellite satellites since the late 1960s, starting just as the Americans were abandoning their own early efforts in this direction. The Russians persevered in a long series of tests, first launching a target satellite, then manoeuvring an explosive 'killer' into a similar orbit to pass close by before detonating.

By 1981, US military intelligence reckoned they had an operational system (Note, incidentally, that it took them more than ten years to get there) but still quite a limited one. The killers take hours to manoeuvre alongside its target. And so far, it can tackle only reconnaissance satellites in low orbits, not the missile early warning and communications satellites that sit in seemingly stationary orbit thousands of miles above the earth.

The US Air Force has meanwhile revived the American programme in a new form, which promises to be faster and more flexible than its Soviet counterpart, though also limited to relatively low orbits. It consists of a small homing missile launched vertically from an F-15 fighter, which would destroy its target by direct collision. The US system is due for testing in March and could be operational by about 1983. So for the moment we have a situation in straight military terms where it is in the

Soviet interest to call a halt to killersat development. But in three years time the position could be reversed.

The rest of Star Wars, by contrast, is at the earliest stage of development. Basic research into appropriate forms of missiles, radars, lasers and accelerators has been under way for a long time in both the US and the Soviet Union but is only now being pulled together in Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative, for which \$26 billion have been earmarked.

Reagan's scientific advisers admit that particle beams may not be realistic after all. Research is concentrating on chemical lasers with shorter, more powerful wavelengths, for which more efficient components — notably large-diameter high quality mirrors — are being developed. There is less talk of attacking Soviet missiles as they rise from their silos, the hot exhaust plumes easily visible to early-warning satel-

lites sailing above them; more of ground-based lasers aimed on to incoming warheads by space-based mirrors. And the success rates claimed for such defences are also getting more modest.

In other words, Star Wars, though still vastly expensive and technically speculative, has shrunk until it looks like a new form of anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defence — using space vehicles not merely ground-launched missiles — rather than a new concept of total strategic defence.

Two things follow. If the protection was not total it would not reassure the American civil population in war. At least a few missiles would get through to incinerate Washington or Chicago, though enough might be destroyed to ensure that a retaliatory US missile force survived in its silos — a powerful deterrent, Star Wars enthusiasts argue. Secondly,

the system's deployment would apparently breach one of the few existing East-West arms control agreements, the 1972 ABM Treaty, which deliberately limited the extent to which the superpowers could set up defences to neutralise each other's deterrent forces.

Some hawkish American analysts argue this would not matter at all. Even partial protection, in their view, is surely better than relying on the crude threat of mutual assured destruction to deter nuclear war.

The trouble is that circumventing or swamping such defences promises to be a lot easier than setting them up in the first place. And if the Soviet leaders doubt their ability to match American space technology on Reagan's terms — which is a plausible explanation for a strong warning Mikhail Gorbachev gave Mrs Thatcher the other week about militarising space — that is the way they

will be tempted to go.

To take just one glaring flaw in the Star Wars concept — it could not begin to cope with swarms of nuclear-tipped, ground, air and submarine-launched cruise missiles of the kind the Russians are now developing to match the US weapons based at Greenham Common and elsewhere.

The 'neutral' mechanisms of weapons development lead not to arms control, but to the reciprocal acceleration of the arms race. A lot of nonsense has been talked about Star Wars by American scientists greedy for research contracts, but some of their new weapons will turn out to be effective and usefully reliable. Space will gradually become the new arena for strategic military competition — unless political leaders step in to put an arbitrary stop to it, without worrying too much about who is ahead in what at the time.

IAN BLACK, in Kiryat Gat, meets some of the Falashas who were airlifted from the mountains of Ethiopia

Those who got out, those who were left behind

THE ETHIOPEAN children just loved all the cameras and the tape recorders, happily performing newly learnt Hebrew songs and smiling huge smiles across their tiny black faces as the world's press descended in force upon their homes in the immigrant absorption centre here yesterday.

But the teenagers and the adults were less enraptured by the media attention. 'I'm very sorry now that they've closed the way,' said David Mehit, a lean young man who found his way to this southern Israeli town from Ethiopia's Gondar province 11 months ago. Under the arm of his windcheater was a newspaper announcing the Sudanese ban on further flights of 'operation Moshe' what was until last Thursday a clandestine air lift to bring the forgotten black Jews 'home' from their famine stricken birthplace to the safety of the Zionist State.

Nearly all the new arrivals left behind relatives in Ethiopia itself or in refugee camps in neighbouring Sudan and they do not conceal their anguish and concern.

Others were openly angry about the press disclosures that appear to have jeopardised, if not ruined completely, the future of the 'mission' Outside the King Saul Hotel in the nearby coastal resort of Ashkelon, where brand new arrivals are housed until their dispersion to permanent absorption centres, reporters were pushed and jostled by some of the more veteran Ethiopian immigrants who are helping the newcomers settle in.

'Because of you people our families are suffering,' one man shouted angrily. 'You have food to eat but they are starving. Haven't you got proper jobs to do?'

As arguments raged yesterday about who was responsible for blowing the lid off the remarkable operation that brought the Falashas to the Promised Land, Israeli officials were keen to show off their achievements in absorbing the 10,000 or so already here, fully aware that

the few days of revelations about the rescue saga have done more for the image of the Jewish State than years of patient propaganda to combat the famous United Nations Resolution that Zionism equals racism.

'People have never loved Israel so much as when they heard that you people were coming here,' one Jewish Agency official explained to a group of teenage Ethiopians perplexed by the sudden appearance of so many journalists. 'Now we have to keep this love alive.'

There was certainly nothing racist — quite the contrary — about the scenes in the modest one-storey buildings in the Kiryat Gat centre where some 400 Ethiopian Jews are making what for many is the shocking transition to life in a modern industrial society, scores of hundreds of years removed from the traditional agrarian patterns of the tragic African country they have left behind.

Row upon row of tiny but healthy looking black babies lay in ranks of simple wooden cots in the communal sleeping quarters or crawled and gurgled on the tiled floor.

Teenagers and adults sat attentively in the language classes that will equip them with the basic Hebrew they must acquire before the idea of integration into Israeli society can become more than a slogan. One teacher, Miriam Argaman, who speaks no Amharic, said proudly: 'Somehow we do manage to communicate using codes and signs. After a while they even begin to understand my sense of humour.'

The newcomers are clearly resourceful and determined people and have won the respect and admiration of those who look after them. Menachem Girmay, aged 33, a paunchy, jovial Falasha who flew to Tel Aviv direct from the Sudanese capital of Khartoum last year, hopes soon to be taken on full time by the local factory where he now makes deliveries in his second-hand transit van. 'The Hebrew,' he concedes, really quite flu-

ently, 'is a bit hard for me, but my five children help me to translate.'

It is all a wonderful advert for the old but sometimes forgotten idea that the goal of Zionism was to 'gather in the exiles' and forge a new Jewish society in the land of Israel. The fact that grave social, psychological and racial problems almost certainly lie ahead in the long-term integration of the black newcomers has been lost — for the moment at least — in the sheer busy euphoria generated by the experience and the manner of their arrival.

Hannah Koston, a wrinkled lady in her mid-60s, came to Kiryat Gat from the Soviet Republic of Georgia two and a half years ago. Yesterday she cuddled a 'tiny black baby' in her arms as she chafed to the swarm of visitors tramping the well-manicured lawns of the absorption centre. 'These are good people,' she said. 'And we are all Jews.'



An Ethiopian child cries in Ashkelon yesterday

VICTORIA BRITAIN talks to Jesse Jackson on his way to South Africa

What lies at the end of the rainbow



'THE RAINBOW Coalition brought Africa into its rightful place as a mainstream issue which it is now impolitic to ignore in America,' says the Rev Jesse Jackson, the leader of America's black community and (according to Gallup) the second most popular man in the country. 'You see Congressmen, labour leaders, and peace activists getting arrested daily in the civil disobedience campaign against apartheid.'

For him, South Africa 'is the meeting place of America's foreign and domestic policy.'

In London yesterday, in South Africa later this month, Jesse Jackson speaks of ending apartheid with religious fervour. 'There's a way out for South Africa, in the tradition of Jesus, Gandhi, and Martin Luther King. It is Bishop Desmond Tutu's way.'

For Jackson, South Africa is a Fascist country.

'Fascism anywhere is a threat to the human family — Britain, Israel, Germany, and Italy know what fascism does. The Western allies who do business with South Africa must bear the moral responsibility for supporting it. South Africa does not exist independently. We can not morally justify relations with South Africa. It is a source of shame, like doing business with a prostitute. Neither governments nor companies feel any about their dealings with South Africa. Even Mr Reagan finally took a position against apartheid. But now the word must be made flesh. We have to

go beyond words to change policies. South Africa is immune to words.'

Apartheid to Jesse Jackson is not an abstract issue. Racial discrimination has been the stuff of his life since he was a child in South Carolina and then a young man working with Martin Luther King in the civil rights movement. 'All my life I've lived with double standards, blacks have to be superior to be equal. The basic notion of white racial superiority is locked into the constitution of our nation. You change laws, change behaviour, but race as the basis for decision-making runs deep. Look at athletics — blacks dominate, but the whites are the managers.'

In his presidential campaign last year Jackson believes the key factor was race not ideology. 'If I had been white' — after a long pause Jackson finishes with just. 'I'd have got many more votes.'

Had he been going to say, 'I'd be the President?' It is clearly not an ambition he has given up. Meetings with the Pope and the Italian Prime Minister before coming to London had the character of heavyweight leaders' talks. Jackson's backing by 90 per cent of the black religious leaders in America gives him a status few can match.

'The moral and non-violent forces of the world must coordinate,' he said, and he revealed that he had pressed the Pope to visit South Africa and denounce the planned trial of Archbishop Hurley, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa.

The Jackson campaign theme was 'jobs, peace and justice.' South Africa was an issue in all three. 'American workers are losing jobs to South Africa. Copper workers in Arizona are striking for \$9 an hour. In South Africa they work for \$1. It is the same story in the coal and steel industries, slave labour is undermining organisations in the South. The United States is so self-indulgent in its nationalism that public opinion has been very slow to grasp the implications of foreign policy at home. In South Africa 80 per cent of the people don't have the right to vote. Their lack of democracy is a threat to the integrity of ours.'

The Reagan Administration's foreign policy he describes as morally bankrupt. 'Constructive engagement with South Africa has been successful... in extending the life of apartheid.'

Chester Crocker's ambitious plan to persuade South Africa into gradual change internally and into closer relations with its neighbours arouses deep bitterness in Jackson. 'Constructive engagement has meant more military intelligence shared, more bank loans, more trade, more acceptance of South African diplomats, more refusals at the UN to condemn apartheid. And the stronger South Africa becomes, the more it uses its leverage on its neighbours. But the will to the people of Africa to resist apartheid has not been daunted by these deceptive schemes. There is no military machine in the world adequate to quell the quest for justice.'

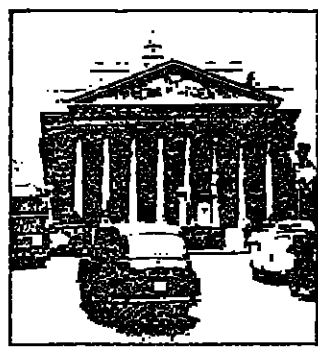
Jackson contrasts US Government attitudes to Poland and South Africa. 'In both you have unions under pressure — but the criteria for criticism are not the same. It is not just ideology — communism is not the issue — we have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, China, but not with Angola. Race is a cancer eating the soul of our country. Look at starvation in Africa — it is inconceivable that Europeans could be allowed to starve as people are in Ethiopia, or Somalia or Sudan.'

Jackson believes that in the second Reagan administration the rising numbers of Americans living in poverty and unemployment will increase the pressure for fundamental change in both domestic and foreign policy. 'There are at least 35 million people in poverty now, eight million more than when Reagan came in. Soon it will be 41 million. Unemployment for blacks has gone up from twice the rate of whites to three times. These are devastating social effects of current policies. Pressure for change is coming from the bottom up. Hunger hurts.'

Before the Democratic Convention, Jackson called for a 25 per cent cut in the military budget. 'The Democrats would not take that position then. Now everyone is talking about budget cuts. It is high time to stop drumming up a false sense of US nationalism by intimidating the nations of the Third World. We should be helping them to develop — liberating their minds. They are trapped in aid because we deny them trade.'

The Rev Jesse Jackson. Picture by Martin Argles

Easing controls over UK airfares doesn't mean a flying bonanza for passengers



NOTEBOOK

PLANS BY the Civil Aviation Authority to liberalise controls over domestic airfares announced last week will undoubtedly make flights cheaper to and from some parts of the UK.

But some is the operative word.

The CAA proposals, which have been expected for some time, form part of the gen-

eral trend towards liberalisation of Britain's transport system and in terms of aviation represent an intriguing step towards US style deregulation of air services.

The CAA formula will allow airlines to set their own levels of fares on routes anywhere in the UK outside the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

Inevitably this points to lower fares as the airlines slug it out for passengers and it may also encourage thriving new low-cost airlines to set up in direct competition with the majors like British Airways, British Caledonian and British Midland Airways.

Low fares and more services — what more does the airline passenger want?

Perhaps a few words of caution might be in order.

Experience of deregulation is limited and Britain to some extent is plunging into uncharted waters. The only country which has deregulated is America and the results so far are not exactly

what the architects of the policy expected.

The US moved from a very rigid system of controls over airline operations into a free-for-all where only the fittest survive. Deregulation has unquestionably brought down the average level of airfares in America, but it has also raised many other fares. It has encouraged more airlines to spring up and offer competitive services, but it has also left some parts of the US completely without air links. And, contrary to all the pre-deregulation publicity, it has continued to arouse fears about safety.

Some of the best analysis of US deregulation has been done by the CAA itself in the run-up to the new regime in Britain.

One of the crucial points is that the British and American airline systems are not strictly comparable. In the US, for example, domestic services account for around 85 per cent of all airline activity while in Britain in-

ternal air links provide only 5 per cent of total activity. America is a huge airline market, accounting for 35 per cent of the world's total airline operations.

There are other important considerations, such as the fact that operating costs in Europe are much higher than in America. Aviation fuel is more costly in Europe and aircraft have to fly more circuitous routes to avoid sensitive or prohibited areas.

However there is little that the analysis of the CAA and others does to provide some valuable insights into how the domestic airline system in Britain will develop if deregulation is introduced.

In terms of fares, the US experience suggests strongly that a free-for-all will bring many prices down. But don't expect an all-round drop.

If repeated, the US experience would imply that fares will drop on the busy routes like London to Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester and Belfast as airlines battle it

out for customers. New entrants to the airline industry will almost certainly plump for the busiest sectors of the market.

But it is difficult to see lasting competition on routes like Norwich to Humberston and if the US experience is repeated, fares might easily be higher than normal advances in inflation would imply. Equally a free-for-all does not necessarily mean that thriving new airlines will be challenging the established carrier on such routes.

There are still plenty of monopoly carriers in America, despite deregulation.

From a financial standpoint, the lessons of US deregulation are that airline companies have become increasingly risky ventures. Several major US carriers, like Braniff, have run into serious financial problems and British air passengers may have to get used to the unusual sight of its airlines going to the wall more frequently.

There have been other

side-effects from the financial pressures.

Airlines, for example, have become increasingly non-union and imposed some draconian wage cuts to keep the aircraft flying. Only last week the giant Eastern Airlines told astonished employees that the company would not be honouring an agreement to re-instate wage cuts of up to 22 per cent negotiated back in 1983.

Another side-effect of deregulation has been some serious concern about safety.

Several domestic airlines in America have been forcibly grounded after safety inspections and only last month the Federal Aviation Authority ordered 16 individual airlines — including some household names — to either suspend operations or withdraw pilots from service.

One particular area of concern was that airlines were frequently contracting out some maintenance work — a policy which clearly saves money for the airline but aroused fears among safety

aspects that management were not close enough to operations.

It would, of course, be totally irresponsible to suggest liberalisation of UK airfares would necessarily mean a drop in our very high safety standards. Indeed, the Civil Aviation Authority's reputation on safety is the highest in the world.

However the lessons from the US should not be ignored, neither in the case of safety experts to ensure that airfares.

The new regime will unquestionably place greater stress on the finances of the smaller, less well-founded airlines and the inevitable temptation to cut corners will place an equally powerful strain on the CAA's safety experts to ensure that the rules are obeyed.

Last week's announcement of the steps towards liberalising air fare regulations point Britain in the same direction as America went in the late 1970s. If the instincts of the present government are followed, Britain

will follow the Americans wholeheartedly along the road to full-scale deregulation.

Such a step will undoubtedly bring in a new era of cheap flights on the major routes, more airlines challenging the bigger brethren and provide the government with renewed hope that free competition works.

But will the other side of deregulation also materialise in Britain? Will some fares actually rise, will monopolies remain, will there be worries about safety, will some communities lose out in the free for all?

Aviation is too important a subject to be left entirely to free market forces, despite the government's support for the US system.

It is encouraging, therefore, that in its first major step towards deregulation the CAA last week excluded the essential air services of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man from the fares free-for-all.

Michael Smith

Government determined not to increase interest rates

No support for ailing pound

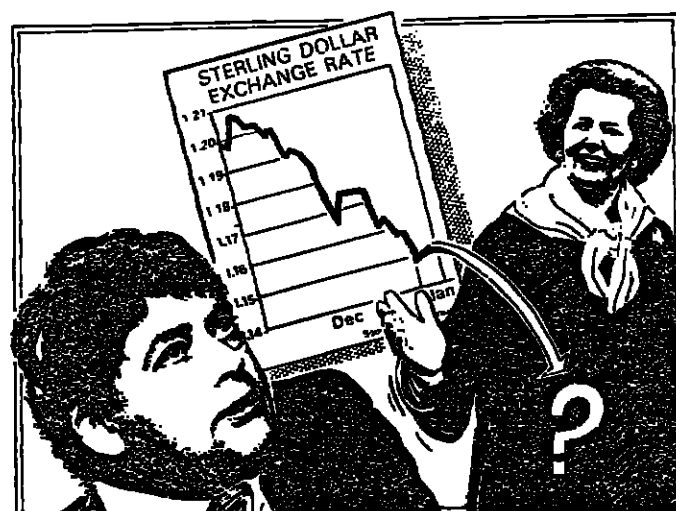
By Andrew Cornelius

There were strong indications during the weekend that the government remains determined not to increase interest rates to help support the pound which last week reached new lows against the dollar.

However ministers accept that there may be a small rise in interest rates following publication of the December money supply figures tomorrow. Brokers Hoare Govett, in a circular published this morning, suggest that the figures will show a rise by 0.3 per cent, which is beyond the government's target. This will lead to a 1 per cent rise in interest rates, the circular says.

Foreign exchange dealers yesterday predicted that there would be further pressure on the pound when the markets open this morning following the collapse in some United States oil prices close to \$25 a barrel in trading late on Friday evening.

Yet despite the fears of another run on sterling the government is holding firm to the "hands-off" approach to for-



ign exchange dealings outlined by Chancellor Nigel Lawson, in his key note Mansion House speech last October.

The government hopes to persuade the market dealers that there is no need for any dramatic rise in interest rates

and that the pound will eventually find its own level.

Last summer in similar conditions to today interest rates were increased 3 per cent in an attempt to halt the pound's slide. This did not prove to be enough and rates were increased by a further 2 per

cent a few days later, only to fall back again later in the year.

The Chancellor said in his Mansion House speech that the government took the exchange rate into account when its monetary policy decisions are giving a false reading.

"Provided monetary conditions are kept under firm control, excessive movements, whether in the money or exchange markets, in response to outside influences will tend to correct themselves relatively quickly," he said.

The government's relaxed view of current market trends is helped by the fact that the weaker pound helps British exports and increases North Sea oil revenues, which are priced in dollars.

And a modest 1 per cent rise in interest rates is unlikely to have any effect on mortgages. In the City it is generally believed that a rise in interest rates to 13 per cent and 2 per cent in interest rates is required before building societies will consider increasing their rates to borrowers.

Home loan reform urged

By our Economics Staff

Mortgage interest relief should be reformed so that the ceiling of £30,000 for eligible loans is abolished while interest payments should be offset only against basic rate income tax rather than against higher rates.

This is the main conclusion of a study by Mr Christopher Johnson, Lloyds Bank's group economic adviser, who says that the changes would add £100 million to the predicted £2.5 billion cost of mortgage interest relief this year.

He argues that the ceiling on the mortgage relief has no logical justification and has concentrated demand more than otherwise on low cost housing which has thus been bid up in prices.

The same logic leads Mr Johnson to propose that interest relief should be extended to other personal borrowing at a cost of £900 million a year.

Call for infrastructure spending

The government will this week be presented with a major report warning of a huge amount of maintenance work urgently needed in schools, hospitals, roads and other key areas of the economy.

The report, from the National Economic Development Office, will be backed by submissions from both the TUC and CBI when it is presented to Chancellor Mr Nigel Lawson at the monthly meeting of the NEDO on Wednesday.

The report, nearly 200 pages long, will be a major embarrassment to the government, already coming under increasing pressure to spend money on major capital projects rather than on tax cuts.

It points out, for example, that £2,000 million needs to be spent on National Health Service buildings to bring them up to scratch. There is also a backlog of work in schools, in public housing and roads and sewers.

The general message from the study is that short term savings are only being gained at the cost of much more expensive long term repairs.

The report argues that this approach is "seriously deficient." Spending in such a way is not cost effective, and very large sums of money are involved.

The study argues also that public spending decisions are being taken on a case by case

basis, rather than as part of a long term planned strategy.

Six different categories of public spending are examined — roads and bridges, water and sewerage, public housing, school buildings, health services, and government-administered museums, courts and similar buildings.

Major repair work is needed in all areas, the report concludes. Both the CBI and TUC are likely to use the study as ammunition to persuade the Chancellor to spend more on capital projects.

Both the employers and the unions have recently published their own studies urging that extra public spending is needed on Britain's main capital assets.

Lawson told to relax policies

By our Economics Staff

Two leading City analysts today take the unusual course of calling on the government in forthright terms to relax its budgetary policy in order to cut unemployment.

In separate reports, Mr Gwyn Davies, of brokers Simon and Coates and Mr Malcolm Roberts of Laing and Crutchfield, argue that the Chancellor's budgetary policy and borrowing targets are excessively tight.

Mr Roberts says that policy

in the current financial year has been highly deflationary and the "screw" is planned to be tightened further, even if the Chancellor announced £2 billion of tax cuts, due to the strict control of public spending.

The borrowing target for 1985-86, he says, looks "impossibly tight" despite a downturn in the economic cycle. Mr Roberts proposes a negative National Insurance Surcharge instead of tax cuts as a better way of boosting employment.

Mr Davies argues that the outlook for unemployment and inflation in 1986 makes a strong case for a less restrictive policy stance than implied in the government's Medium Term Financial Strategy, and also points out that £2 billion of tax cuts in the budget could involve no net stimulus to the economy.

He says, though, that the Chancellor is unlikely to change course until 1986.

Fears spread for UK butter

THOUSANDS of tonnes of cheap Common Market butter will start appearing in the shops next week — but the consumer is unlikely to get the full benefit of this EEC giveaway.

Almost 40,000 tonnes of knock-down prices in Britain as part of the Common Market's bid to reduce the mountain of unsold dairy produce, now standing at record levels of more than one million tonnes.

Consumer groups and some retailers fear that the consumers could be "robbed" of up to £20 million because of the way the government has ruled the butter should be priced.

According to the latest Department of Employment food prices, the average selling price for a 250 gramme pack of butter is 52p. The EEC subsidy should reduce the selling price to 29p a pack.

However, Farm Minister Mr Michael Jopling and his Ministry of Agriculture officials have decided to ignore the government's own figures and ruled that the butter sells for 65p a pack — the highest price paid anywhere in the UK.

With the subsidy, the ministry's price is reduced to 42p and this is the figure Mr Jopling has ordered should be the maximum selling price.

Retailers and consumer groups have expressed concern that the packers and manufacturers could pocket up to £520 a tonne if they stick to the ministry's figure rather than use the prices prevalent in the high street.

If they do not pass on any of the benefit, they stand to earn more than £20,000,000.

Concern has also been expressed at the timing of the launch. In most other EEC countries the cheap butter was made available to consumers before Christmas. In Ireland it was sold for as little as 25p a pack and in Germany packs were given away free.

The trade in Britain, however, is understood to have put considerable pressure on the Farm Minister for a January launch, arguing that pre-Christmas sales of butter are traditionally high while the first few weeks of the new year are the worst for butter sales.

Dunlop agrees capital reconstruction terms

By Andrew Cornelius

Dunlop Holdings, the ailing tyre company now chaired by Sir Michael Edwardes, has agreed the terms of a proposed capital reconstruction of the company with its principal shareholder, Peel Corporation of Malaysia, which holds a 26 per cent stake.

Details of the deal are expected to be put to shareholders later this month.

Approval from Peel for a deal which will dilute its interest in Dunlop means that the last stumbling block to the long-awaited reconstruction of Dunlop is now out of the way.

Dunlop's 46 banks led by National Westminster and Barclays are expected to an-

nounce that they will convert £70 million of their fully secured lending to new convertible stock. City institutions will be asked to put up a further £70 million to help complete the reconstruction.

Sir Michael Edwardes has already given a board indication of his desire for the new Dunlop group once it has overcome the problems caused by its near £400 million mountain of debts.

He is expected to announce further rationalisation of the group, a programme of selective redundancies and further strengthening of the management. Sir Michael has maintained that he will not sell Dunlop's most profitable operations.



Sir Michael Edwardes

Meals on expenses are 'waste of time'

By our Industrial Staff

The average top manager in British business spends the equivalent of nine working days a year in expense-account lunches. Yet, according to a survey published today, about two-thirds of them think business lunches are a waste of time.

The survey was made by Marplan for British Telecom radio-paging service. The 518 people questioned included a few self-employed business people and professionals as well as company managers.

Nearly half took expense account lunches, with the proportion higher in the biggest firms. Fewer than 32 per cent in the North and the Midlands considered the lunches to be productive, compared with 41 per cent in the South. A quarter said the lunch habit was growing, but 32 per cent said it was declining.

The average working day of the 518 was 91 hours, excluding meal breaks, but 36 per cent worked more than nine hours a day. Seventy per cent of southerners worked more than eight hours, compared with about 60 per cent in the North and the Midlands.

Forty-three per cent used the telephone at least every 15 minutes, with again much higher proportions in the South and the big companies. Sixty-five per cent nominated "time wasted trying to contact other people" as their greatest frustration, but 58 per cent said they were more productive today than they were a year ago.

More than 40 per cent spent at least a quarter of their time away from base, and here the survey found a clear correlation between salesmanship, a blow: only 13 per cent used radio-pagers.

Jobs forecast attacked

The consensus amongst independent forecasters that unemployment will continue to rise comes under attack today in an analysis published by merchant bankers, J. Henry Schroder Wagg.

Schroders argue that the progressive reduction in capital allowances in the last budget with promised cuts in personal taxation could lead to a "very significant" fall in unemployment over the next five years.

The bank argues that investment in plant and machinery will become less important as

companies gradually respond to the increased relative cost of capital and cheapness of labour.

Corporate profits will instead be directed at training or lower selling prices which will recoup competitiveness, markets and employment.

The analysis highlights the problem of many of the new jobs being created in the economy being taken by women who are officially outside the labour force, because they do not claim benefits and hence are not registered as unemployed.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Energy crisis 'looms'

AN OIL price war between Opec and non-Opec producers would set the stage for a future energy crisis, the 10-nation Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (Oapex) said in its January bulletin.

Efforts by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) to stabilise the sagging oil market perhaps offered "a last ray of hope that a price war and its dire consequences can be avoided," it said.

Cheaper oil could usher back an era of wasteful consumption and set back development of alternative energy sources, it said. Thus the stage would be set for a future "energy crisis," the Kuwait-based body said in an editorial.

Oapex blamed increased output by non-Opec producers, such as Britain, Norway, the Soviet Union, Brazil and India, as mainly responsible for weak prices and market instability over the past several months.

THE SINGAPORE Mass Rapid Transit Corporation has awarded a \$110 million contract to a joint venture comprising Henry Boot International Ltd, Sheffield, Gammon (Hong Kong) Ltd and Singa Development Private Ltd, Singapore. The four-year contract, expected to result in about 55 million worth of export orders for British goods and services, is for the supply and installation of all trackwork and associated materials for phase 1a and 1b of the Singapore Mass Rapid Transit Railway.

THE EUROPEAN Commission has fined 10 steel companies about 19 million (£14 million) for breaching steel production and delivery quotas, a commission source said last night. The biggest fine of 9.7 million ECUs (£7.3 million) was levied against British Steel Corporation for exceeding its output quotas for several types of steel by up to 78,000 tonnes in one quarter.

THE AMERICAN motor industry in 1984 sold almost eight million cars, or 17 per cent more than in 1983, giving the companies that year a record consecutive growth year after a devastating recession. General Motors, Ford Motor and Chrysler reported their best sales year since 1979. Ford gained 26 per cent, while Chrysler was up 17 per cent and GM, the biggest carmaker, rose about 13 per cent.

THE SWISS foods giant Nestle SA has welcomed the green light given by US anti-trust authorities for its takeover of the Carnation company, the biggest merger in Swiss industrial history.

An important message to shareholders from Seltrust Holdings Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA)

By now, you should have received a booklet outlining the terms of a proposed Scheme of Arrangement between Seltrust Holdings Limited and its members.

Members are reminded of the meetings to consider this Scheme and a related reduction of capital of the Company to be held on 22 January 1985 at the Sheraton-Perth Hotel, 207 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, Western Australia commencing at 10.00 am local time. If members wish to appoint a proxy to attend the meetings, proxy forms and any power of attorney under which they are executed must be lodged at the registered office of the Company, 200 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, Western Australia, 6000, not less than 48 hours before the relevant meeting.

If you have not received a copy, please contact the Company Secretary at the registered office, telephone Perth, Australia 325 4511 or telex AA93788, who will then arrange to have a further copy despatched urgently to you.

Copies of the document are also available from the Company Secretary, BP Minerals International Limited, Selection Trust Building, Masons Avenue, Coleman Street, London EC2V 5BU, telephone 01-606 6000 telex 886852.

Sugar starts new year on a sour note

COMMODITIES

Robin Stainer

SUGAR PRICES have greeted 1985 by dropping to new 15-year lows. Traders say that, in real terms, with \$80 a tonne being paid for sugar for immediate delivery, the market — not completely free of international controls for the first time for seven years — is at a post-war low.

Some analysts are forecasting a further decline over the next few months, provided there are no crop disasters and buying interest does not unexpectedly pick up. There is, in fact, been nothing recently to banish the mood of gloom about the future — just the contrary. If anything, the prospects for sugar now look even worse than they did.

There had been hopes just a month or so ago that, after the big production surpluses of the past two seasons and the consequent build-up of unwanted stocks to record levels, 1984-85 would see the market return to deficit. Latest evidence, however, suggests that production is doing better than expected and consumption much worse.

Analysts now think that another world surplus is likely, probably of one million tonnes or more, which would lift end-season stocks to about 38 million tonnes, equivalent to 40 per cent of annual world consumption. There is, therefore, no reason for importers to rush into the market — and they are staying away, hoping for even lower prices.

Until world prices are significantly reduced from their huge volume, prices are likely to remain depressed, leaving production unprofitable even for developing countries with the lowest costs. For the moment, it is unclear whether the 1985-86 will check the rise in production and restore the market to a healthier state.

This season, EEC output has turned out better than expected and is likely to end up at least 10 per cent above the rain-hit 1983-84 yield. Cuba hopes to bring in its second biggest harvest ever. In fact, among the big exporters, probably only Brazil and India will have reduced supplies for sale.

A record crop, meanwhile, is in the China and Soviet production, although likely to be down on last year's figure, appears to have been higher than many experts originally forecast.

Neither country, therefore, is expected to need to import as much as first thought — the main reason why recent estimates suggest that total purchases of sugar this year from the world free market (which excludes all special bilateral deals, such as Moscow's commitment to barter oil and industrial goods for Cuban sugar) could drop to about 15.5 million tonnes from 17 million estimated for 1984.

Although the world is awash with sugar and free market prices depressed, consumption has hardly benefited at all. According to a recent United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) forecast, world demand in 1984-85 should rise to 500,000 tonnes, a mere 0.5 per cent, leaving a production surplus of 1.4 million tonnes.

More than 80 per cent of world sugar production never enters world trade, being consumed domestically. Prices for much of this sugar are kept artificially high through government subsidies to farmers or protectionist measures designed to keep out cheaper foreign supplies.

The US, for instance, maintains a price to its farmers more than five times above the current free market rate by setting tight import quotas. The limit on im-

ports for this season was recently reduced by 500,000 short tons to a total of 2.7 million, and may soon have to cut even further, according to some experts.

The decision last November of Pepsi Cola and Coca Cola to switch from sugar to the non-sucrose alternative, high fructose corn syrup (HFCS), as the only sweetener in their US-produced soft drinks is expected to reduce 1984-85 US import demand by perhaps 500,000 tonnes or more on the original estimate.

US consumption and imports of sugar have fallen substantially in recent years, with substitutes — not only HFCS, but artificial, low-calorie sweeteners — grabbing an increasing share of the market.

US demand for sugar has slumped to such an extent, in fact, that a multi-million dollar campaign to increase consumption was launched last year. Consumption of sugar has been dropping, too, in other industrialised countries, encouraged by the general increase in demand for low-calorie foods and drinks.

Sugar's prospects look decidedly bleak at the moment, given the market's bearish fundamentals. There is little chance, moreover, that an ef-

fective new international agreement can be brought into force to lift and then stabilise prices for at least several years.

The old International Sugar Agreement (ISA) expired on the last day of December and a purely administrative accord then took over. The demise of the old ISA brought to an end all limits on world free market sales and the obligation on its exporting member countries to stockpile surplus sugar, meaning that they can now liquidate their total holdings of 2.3 million tonnes.

The sugar market for the first time since 1977 is now completely free of all international controls. Although the new ISA contains no provisions for regulating supplies and prices, its entry into force last week will keep in existence a forum where exporting and importing countries can discuss issues of mutual interest — including the desirability of trying once again to negotiate an accord with teeth.

The search for such a pact was brought to a halt last year, largely because of irreconcilable differences among the leading exporters. The fall in prices since then, however, could persuade some countries that it is time at least to think about resuming the quest.

Peter Large meets the Minister for Information Technology Holding back what IT takes

BUSINESS PEOPLE

A MORE selective policy in spending taxpayers' money to pump-prime the "infused industries" may emerge from the government's next spring. The new policy could go quite a way towards accepting the "secondary nation" niche selected by Sweden a world standing in new industry.

That, at least, is the obvious way of interpreting the elliptical comments that the Information Technology Minister, Mr Geoffrey Pattie, is prepared to make at this stage about the review he is conducting of the government's range of subsidies for industrial research and development.

He argues that it would have been necessary at this stage to re-examine the government's policies on information technology whether or not a moratorium was needed on new R & D spending. The moratorium — until March — was forced, he says, by demand for aid programmes having to meet spending limits.

It seems clear, nonetheless, that Mr Pattie's brief is to look at public subsidy for industrial change with stern eyes than those of his predecessor, Mr Kenneth Baker, the Thatcher government's first (and self-styled) evangelist of information technology. In the 3½ years of the Baker regime, government spending on R & D has passed £2 billion a year and might even be about £2.3 billion. He would, of course, prefer it otherwise, he says, but after the government's "awareness" campaigns, enough companies in Britain are now ready to use IT to modernise their products and their production processes.

Those firms have bought the systems that were available and "it is lack of foresight if UK industry is not in that market."

But he does match bits of the photo of the New York Times — former advertising man (though certainly no advertising smoothie), son of a dentist and a nurse, brought up on Teesside, read law at Cambridge — and not a member of any of the Establishment clubs. He was managing director of an advertising agency before entering the Commons in 1974. He became junior minister for defence procurement in 1981 and now, at the age of 48, has been the Industry Department's Minister of State for Information Technology for 3½ months.

He describes the expenditure review with which he has begun his task as "examining all the parameters" — whether spending should be concentrated on the big established companies or on small, new ventures — whether the emphasis should be on pre-competitive research or on choosing product-range developments to back. "The answer, I feel, could vary from one sector to another," he says.

He also refuses to be drawn, understandably, on whether he accepts the new campaign for a switch in spending from the ubiquitous "world of information technology" to specific technologies that should blossom in the 1990s — particularly new materials developments in ceramics, carbons, and plastics. This has been suggested in a recent report from the Conservative Party Bow Group. The new materials theme is also popular in Mr Pattie's own departmental technology policy unit.

But in saying that he cannot generalise on that, he adds the significant comment that the government must "try to find the alchemy in IT, to make our small home market, the nation's efforts were spread across the technological board, "we would go bankrupt in the process". His defence of defence procurement had shown the dangers of Britain trying to become a "scaled-down version of the US."

Therefore, he is "not so excited as some people" about Britain's trade deficit in IT (which the government admitted last month has now passed £2 billion a year and might even be about £2.3 billion). He would, of course, prefer it otherwise, he says, but after the government's "awareness" campaigns, enough companies in Britain are now ready to use IT to modernise their products and their production processes.

Those firms have bought the systems that were available and "it is lack of foresight if UK industry is not in that market."

(One snag with that argument is that it can never be proved. It is virtually impossible to calculate the true balance of payments in IT, because such a calculation would have to take into account the effect on firms' export performance of using IT hardware and software supplied from foreign suppliers.)



Geoffrey Pattie: 'We are not in the business of rapid change of direction'

exports and tackle the American market.

He is unambivalent, too, on the need for taxpayers' support of research, investment in R & D, he says, has to be continuous, "and I don't believe market forces alone will provide long-term, high-risk research investment."

And he becomes almost savage in attacking firms which fail to invest in the future because they say "order books are full and everything seems to be going well."

But Mr Pattie returns to his balancing act on the question of whether taxpayers' money should go to big multinational groups which have plenty of profit of their own to invest. One problem, he says, is that small firms cannot spare people for long-term research while the big groups have the facilities, anyway.

The Industry Department had to assess whether firms were genuinely putting forward projects which would not have gone ahead anyway, without the offer of taxpayers' money.

Surprisingly, Mr Pattie refuses to be categorical in mid-review about the future of the second £120 million stage of the government's Microelectronics Industry Support Programme (MISP 2 Whitehall Newspeak). The point about MISP 2 — now entangled in the moratorium — is that it breaks the Treasury's treasured time barriers by involving strategic spending up to 1990, based on long-term planning collaboration between the government and the microchip-making firms.

It was launched nine months ago amid a flurry of post-budget announcements of new funding for half a dozen IT sectors.

Mr Pattie says, yes, there is great advantage in such continuity and he agrees "it may sit ill with a moratorium, though a temporary one." He then points to other long-term projects — Alvey, the funding for optoelectronics, and Britain's involvement in the EC's Esprit programme of

IT research. "That means we are not in the business of rapid change of direction."

But the speed of technological change is such that the whole position could be transformed in three years. Therefore, mid-course corrections are needed, though he emphasises that these should not dislodge the basic longer-term principles.

Mr Pattie — at this early stage, at any rate — seems happier and more expansive talking about those broader principles than about the nitty-gritty. He sees the central role of the Department of Trade and Industry as "the generator, the catalyst of economic growth," and he says he has been fascinated by the many different aspects of national life that come together there — including the overall British culture, both its strengths and its weaknesses, and the crucial role of the education system.

While extolling the new high-tech start-ups, the greater flexibility in venture capital, and the changes in education, he is obviously convinced that such changes are not yet fundamental.

He says that if young people come up with good ideas and want to start their own businesses, their friends and relatives will still turn white with terror, and talk about a job with a pension.

Equally, our educational tradition means that if a fellow with ideas has an engineering background he is "illiterate and incoherent in commercial terms," and bankers take fright. "It all runs back to education."

A check around with some of the leaders of Britain's IT Establishment brings a general view that Mr Pattie's own education in the details of IT is not yet complete, in spite of his Defence Ministry experience. And the view goes from beyond the general to the unanimous in saying that he has been given the brief of putting a hard rein on the Department's pump-priming expenditure.

Nevertheless, it is clear that any such turn on a U-turn will not be only a quarter way — not back to the early Thatcher days before the Prime Minister saw the IT light.

Among Mr Pattie's interests is cricket. He once opened the batting (and the bowling) for Lords and Commons against the MCC, though nowadays he only plays a few times a summer. He gives the impression that his opening-overs rigidity hides the possibility of flowing drives if and when the Treasury shine is rubbed off the ball.

The aim is to enfeeble, not kill off, Labour

This year union members vote on whether to end the political funds which keep the main opposition party afloat. JOHN TORODE looks at the political thinking behind Tebbit's Law.



WORKING BRIEF

CONSERVATION-conscious readers will be delighted to hear that the re-cycled joke is now making its appearance among striking miners. Herewith a golden oldie from a Yorkshireman, encountered, complete with helmet, stickers, and collecting bucket, at one of London's more progressive book shops.

The scene is the primary school of an embattled pit village. "Miss" attempts to hear the re-cycled joke is now making its appearance among striking miners. Herewith a golden oldie from a Yorkshireman, encountered, complete with helmet, stickers, and collecting bucket, at one of London's more progressive book shops.

So the first thing to go from the clever, populist reform package was any undue emphasis upon individual freedom. In return, Mr King extracted one of these "solemn and binding" declarations from the TUC. New members will be made more aware of their right to contract out of remaining levies.

We are left with a form of collectivist democracy. If a majority of union members want to retain their political fund they will be free to do so. More yet: these votes will not be like those carefully crafted closed shop ballots under which an 80 to 85 per cent endorsement is needed. Political levy ballots demand only a simple majority of those voting — not even a majority of the total membership.

In many unions the powerful Apathetic Tendency may decide the issue in Labour's favour simply by not bothering to return their ballot papers. Given that Thatcherite ministers are as clever as claimed, why did they not set up a system of referendum automatically weighted against the survival of the levy in any union? It can't have been a failure of will. They did not hesitate to "fix" the system of closed shop ballots. In truth the object of the

King dropped one of the most controversial reforms in the package. He had inherited from Our Norm. That proposal was that individual union members need only pay the political levy if they specifically asked to do so.

For the past 40 years the procedure had been just the opposite. You paid your weekly political levy unless you specifically asked to "contract out" of it. Tory hacks claimed — with considerable reason — that the combined forces of ignorance, inertia and fear of alienating militant shop stewards meant that hundreds of thousands of workers were kicking into Labour's coffers against their wishes and their convictions.

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levy ballots never was to deny Labour all — repeat all — that 80 per cent of its funds which come from the unions. To wipe out the funds of the main opposition party, even in the name of democracy, would have been a bit much for the nation to swallow. More so as the Conservatives are funded, equally undemocratically, by large cheques from large companies.

The inevitable effect of devastating Labour would have been furious cries of "foul" and a demand to end company funding of Conservatism. That, in turn, would have led to state funding of political parties — something both Mr Thatcher and Mr Tebbit oppose.

Moreover (here I report a thesis I do not necessarily endorse) if turning off Labour's union money tap would have one of two results. It might liberate the Parliamentary Labour Party from what is seen as the baleful and extremist influence of the current generation of union leaders. Rid of the Bucktons, the Bickerstafes, the Scargills and Todds, a reformist P.L.P. dominated by that nice Mr Kinnepp and that nice Mr Hattersley could become a formidable electoral force once again. Which would be good news for Messrs Kinnersley and Baddock but bad news for Mrs Thatcher.

Alternatively, and even less attractive for the Prime Minister, the Labour Party might wither away, leaving the Alliance to pick up the pieces. This government has never been in any doubt that, potentially (repeat, potentially) the Alliance could be a much more formidable threat to Labour. (Again I report, I do not necessarily endorse.)

What, then, is the "clever" Tory plan behind the ballots? It is, quite simply, to wound but not destroy — and to be seen as fair about it. Reduce Labour's income drastically, cut some unions free and so reduce the clout of the party still further. But the plan is not, most emphatically not, to destroy Labour completely. The aim of the Government is an embattled Labour Party still logging it out gamely with the Alliance come next election.

That is why the system has been designed to enable some political funds to survive. The future of a number of big unions is genuinely up for grabs. All the Government has to do is to sit back and watch the sparks fly. Like coppers, Conservatives is "clever bastards."

Next week, Working Brief will examine the tactics of employers, union bosses, the press and the media during the levy campaigns.

CREATIVE AND MEDIA

DESIGN SELECTION magazine
EDITOR
DESIGN SELECTION is The Design Council's new bi-monthly magazine for consumers. Its aim is to provide information on some of the thousands of well designed British products currently available. A nationwide news-stand launch of the magazine is planned for the Spring.
Applicants must be experienced journalists with sub-editing and writing skills and the ability to generate ideas for features. Experience in consumer journalism would be an advantage.
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This is a very demanding and challenging role for a self-motivated individual offering tremendous scope and job satisfaction for the right candidate.
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Artistic affairs bi-monthly to be re-launched with Welsh Arts Council funding requires a person with a full time assistant to the Editor.
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Further details from and applications by: 29th January, 1985, to: Mr. Ned Thomas, Llyn Berw, Llandre, Aberystwyth, Dyfed.

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Closing date: 7th January, 1985.
Reconsideration: Previous applicants need not apply.

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BATH FESTIVAL
International Festival of Music and the Arts
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This is an important full-time position within Bath Festival Administration working closely with the Director of Art. Sean Kelly, the Assistant Director of Art will be centrally involved in the Festival's increasing commitment to the Visual Arts. At the present time this comprises:
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Applicants should send full details of job experience and qualifications to: Nicholas Cullum, Bath Festival, Bath Festival House, 11 Pierrepont Place, Bath BA1 1JY.
Closing date for applications: January 25, 1985.

PREDICASTS INTERNATIONAL INC
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Fluent in English, German, and at least one other European language to produce summaries of articles in English from foreign language journals. Salary £5,750.
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For application form please write to: Countryside, Dept. G6, Eurocamp Travel Ltd., Edmundson House, Tatten Street, Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 6BG.

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Salary is commensurate with the position and experience.
Applicants should send full details of job experience and qualifications to: Nicholas Cullum, Time Out Tower House, Southampton St London WC2E 7HD.
Closing date for applications: 31st January 1985.

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The International Broadcasting Trust requires a Researcher to start January 1985 on short term contract, to work on a film about the effects of unemployment on West Indian and Asian Communities in London.
Extensive knowledge of the black community is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research, production and presentation of the film. Applications to: The Editor in Chief, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Roy Harry ponders: what price car safety?

Tyre safety costs just a little more

An under-inflated tyre, cornering hard on a standard rim

HOW MUCH, I wonder, would you be prepared to pay for automobile safety? Much of the success of Volvo, I suspect, lies in the justified reputation the company has for producing cars that offer a high level of protection for occupants and other road users.

The question is provoked by a demonstration of a safety concept developed by Goodyear and Pirelli which adds just a shade over one per cent to the conventional tyre/wheel cost as original equipment: the point was made that a "run-flat" capability could be provided today — if the car manufacturers were to ask for such a thing. But the makers seem to shy away, fearing the "on-cost" which they say the customer would not bear. What nonsense.

Goodyear/Pirelli make a simple and straightforward claim for their asymmetrical

hump design: "We do not say that the tyre will not come off the rim. There is, at present, no system that will achieve that. But it is far less likely to do so than anything similar on the market."

The theory of the AH rim is that the asymmetrical humps at opposite points on the wheel are high enough to resist the head of an under-inflated tyre from dropping into the wheel well. Goodyear/Pirelli claim that in a severe cornering manoeuvre, the beads of tyres fitted to standard rims give way, pressures bordering on 14 pounds per square inch, depending upon circumstances, the AH keeps the tyre in place even below five psi.

A main attraction of the AH rim is its simplicity, an expert might spot the difference but for the majority of drivers it looks and behaves entirely normally. The

system has been patented by both companies but that is for copyright purposes only: they make tyres not wheels and say that the design is freely available. Fiat and Lancia are first in the field and most European and some Japanese makers are evaluating the rim. Four of the world's top five manufacturers have either acquired the new rim's patents or have shown interest in the development.

Unlike other rim concepts, the Goodyear/Pirelli solution differs little from standard wheels currently used on millions of new cars produced each year. It can be fitted with almost all inch diameter tubeless radial tyres using standard equipment and methods.

Although bead retention systems alone do not offer a long-term run-flat capability, the AH method does provide a basis for run-flat tyre and rim units of the future. Using AH

wheels, the motorist has a far greater chance of avoiding three potentially hazardous situations:

- 1 In the event of sudden air loss, more positive vehicle control occurs because of the retention of the tyre beads on the rim;
- 2 During severe cornering at low inflation levels, the AH rim retains the beads at much lower pressures than conventional rims;
- 3 In the event of an air loss in heavy traffic or other emergency situations, the driver is able to drive on safely until the opportunity arises to fit the spare.

The demonstrations I took part in on a race circuit certainly seem to prove the validity of the companies' claims: the tyres were explored at speed on a slalom course and though on one occasion the rim itself did come in contact with the

track, all the tyres stayed on the rim and sufficient control was maintained to keep the cars on course.

After such treatment, the tyre might need to be replaced — an expert check would obviously be sensible. But that's a lot cheaper than a life.

THERE IS bad news for members of the diesel car supporters' club — of which I fear I am, becoming a waning member. At a time when the sales of compression ignition powered cars in the United Kingdom really do seem to be taking off comes the decision by General Motors to stop offering diesels in its passenger cars beginning with the 1986 model year.

The reasons are complex. The price differential between diesel fuel and gasoline in the US has narrowed at a time of comparatively

cheap petrol. The regulations on emissions in that country are also to be revised, and GM said it would not meet the additional research costs which would not be justified by expected market demand for these engines.

Much of what happens in the US, good, bad, or otherwise, eventually washes across to Europe. With increasing efficiency of petrol engines in mind — sixty-plus at a steady 55 m.p.h. is now shown by a number of cars on the British market — the diesel's shortcomings become more evident.

GM's experience is salutary: the company first offered a diesel car in 1978 and by 1981 they reached 304,000 to take almost 60 per cent of the market. That has now been halved with just 21,000 sales in 1983 and below 15,000 for the 1984 model year.

Though diesel engines (some from Japan) will still be available for light-duty trucks in the GM range, the company view is that technical advances have resulted in "substantial fuel economy improvements" and that it is better to concentrate its efforts on developing highly fuel efficient, small displacement petrol engines.

As somebody said all those years ago, "What's good for General Motors..."

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Mercedes 260	£17,995	Volvo 980 GLE	£27,995
Mercedes 300	£19,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£29,995
Mercedes 350	£21,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£31,995
Mercedes 400	£23,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£33,995
Mercedes 500	£25,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£35,995
Mercedes 600	£27,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£37,995
Mercedes 700	£29,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£39,995
Mercedes 800	£31,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£41,995
Mercedes 900	£33,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£43,995
Mercedes 1000	£35,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£45,995
Mercedes 1200	£37,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£47,995
Mercedes 1500	£39,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£49,995
Mercedes 1800	£41,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£51,995
Mercedes 2000	£43,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£53,995
Mercedes 2200	£45,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£55,995
Mercedes 2400	£47,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£57,995
Mercedes 2600	£49,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£59,995
Mercedes 2800	£51,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£61,995
Mercedes 3000	£53,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£63,995
Mercedes 3200	£55,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£65,995
Mercedes 3400	£57,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£67,995
Mercedes 3600	£59,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£69,995
Mercedes 3800	£61,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£71,995
Mercedes 4000	£63,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£73,995
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Mercedes 4400	£67,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£77,995
Mercedes 4600	£69,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£79,995
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Mercedes 6800	£91,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£101,995
Mercedes 7000	£93,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£103,995
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Mercedes 7600	£99,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£109,995
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Mercedes 9200	£115,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£125,995
Mercedes 9400	£117,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£127,995
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Mercedes 10000	£123,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£133,995

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Volvo 990 GLE	£443,995	Volvo 990 GLE	£445,995

BBC-1

6.00 am Ceefax. 6.30 Breakfast Time. 9.00 Pages from Ceefax. 10.30 Play School. 10.50 Pages from Ceefax. 12.30 pm News After Noon. 12.57 Regional News. 1.00 Pebble Mill At One. 1.45 Postman Pat. 2.00 Ken Hom's Chinese Cookery. 2.25 See Hear. 2.50 Songs of Praise from St Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh. Ceefax sub-titles. 3.25 Pages from Ceefax. 3.48 Regional News (except London and Scotland). 4.30 Play School. 10.50 Monday with Stuart Bradler and Floella Benjamin. 4.10 SuperTed. 4.15 Jackanory. Farmer Giles of Ham by J. R. R. Tolkien. 4.30 Pans and the Happy Days Gang. 4.55 John Craven's Newsround. 5.00 Blue Peter. Ceefax sub-titles. 5.30 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. Ceefax sub-titles. 5.58 Weather.

6.00 NEWS: weather.

6.30 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.

6.55 THE SUPERTEAMS. First heat in the three round sporting challenge - from the Royal Naval Base at Plymouth.

7.40 SUBMARINE. Perisher: Million Pound Captains. Written and produced by Jonathan Crane, this new six-part series is the latest in that tradition of documentaries which take us inside a hitherto secret and enclosed society with its own culture, its own rules, its own pressures. We've been inside the prison, and the fighter plane cockpit, and now it's the combination of the two which is a Royal Navy submarine. Later programmes take us on a NATO exercise with a hunter-killer and on nuclear alert with a Polaris sub; this one follows four experienced second-in-commands as they take the ruthlessly demanding test - said to cost a million per man - which they must pass to qualify as a submarine captain. Ceefax sub-titles.

8.10 PANORAMA: Back On Speaking Terms. As the superpowers meet in Geneva to resume talks on nuclear arms control, tonight's programme looks at the significance of the slight thaw in relations between the two sides, and the prospects for a new agreement.

9.00 NEWS: weather.

9.25 THE HOLLYWOOD GREATS: David Niven. Barry Norman reviews the life and 50-movie career of the popular actor, the English gentleman who resigned his army commission to try his hand in the film industry and never looked back. Remembering a friend and colleague for his films, his gift as a raconteur, and his ability to brighten the lives of others are Bryan Forbes, Peter Ustinov, Deborah Kerr, Douglas Fairbanks Jr.

10.15 SOUTHERN COMFORT. Keith Carradine. Powers Boothe lead an intriguing but over-ambitious survival drama, echoing the American experience in Vietnam, about a band of tough part-time soldiers lost in the swamps of Louisiana. 12.00 Weather; close.

Wales: 5.30 pm Interval. 5.35-5.58 Wales Today. 6.30-6.55 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. Scotland: 7.40-8.10 am Supersport.

BBC-2

9.00 am Pages from Ceefax.

5.25 NEWS with sub-titles; weather.

5.30 WORLD DARTS. Highlights of last night's first round matches in the World Professional Championships, introduced by Tony Gibbs.

6.00 SUSAN SLEPT HERE. The Hollywood Ladies' season continues with a Debbie Reynolds offering - a romantic comedy casting squeaky-clean Debbie as an unconvincing delinquent, Dick Powell as the scriptwriter who gets landed with her company.

7.35 FLOWER OF THE MONTH: Heather. Geoffrey Smith opens a new series of floral tributes to garden favourites with a look at some great heather gardens, and advice on planting and propagating a year-round bloomer.

7.45 VEGETARIAN KITCHEN. 1: Main Course. Starting a welcome report showing of the series in which Sarah Brown spreads the gospel about healthy, delicious, meatless eating, with stuffed courgettes, cashew paella, and wholehearted lasagne on the menu.

8.10 THE BOB MONKHOUSE SHOW. A new run of BM's "international comedy showcase" includes a visit from Russ Abbot, another from Ruth Madoc, and an appearance by a character called the Unknown Comic, who performs with a paper bag over his head.

9.00 HILARY. This pilot episode for comedienne Mary Caine's first sitcom was first shown last month, and it's back now to launch the full series which starts next week. The Caine character is, predictably, a tough, plucky, divorcee, a researcher on a TV chat show, with Philip Madoc, Jack Smethurst as her colleagues.

9.30 HORIZON: Colourful Notions. How can a black and white photograph show that bananas are yellow? What do we see when we look at a yellow banana? Tonight's film explores the mysteries of colour vision, focusing on a revolutionary new theory about what colours actually are evolved by Polaroid camera pioneer Dr Edwin Land.

10.20 WORLD DARTS. Highlights of tonight's first two second-round matches.

10.50 NEWSNIGHT.

11.25 WORLD DARTS. Coverage of another two matches at Stoke-on-Trent. 12.15 Close.

ITV London

6.15 am Good Morning Britain. 9.25 News Headlines; Sesame Street. 10.25 Gideon. 10.35 Our Backyard. 10.50 Passport to Treasure. 11.10 Make It Pay. 11.35 Fabulous Funnies. 11.55 Ruff a Dub Dub. 12.00 Tickle on the Tum. 12.10 pm Let's Pretend. 12.30 Voices in the Dark. 1.00 News. 1.20 Times News. 1.30 Film: Enchantment (1948) with David Niven. 2.25 News Headlines. 3.30 The Young Doctors. 4.00 Tickle on the Tum. 4.15 The Moomins. 4.20 He-Man and Masters of the Universe. 4.45 Chocky's Children. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm.

5.45 NEWS: weather.

6.00 THAMES NEWS with Andrew Gardner and Tina Jenkins.

6.25 HELM! with Viv Taylor Gee.

6.35 CROSSROADS.

7.00 AUTOMANIA: Stuck in Gear. Julian Peltzman resumes the history of the motor car, looking this week at the growth of mass production - and at man's economic dependence on what was to become the largest manufacturing industry in the world. Oracle sub-titles.

7.00 CORONATION STREET. Oracle sub-titles.

8.00 FULL HOUSE: Full-time Buyers. Home ownership is the theme of this sitcom from veteran Johnnie Mortimer and Brian Cook, with Christopher Strain and Sabina Franklin as the hard-up young marrieds desperate for a place of their own. Natalie Forbes and Brian Capron as the other couple with whom they form an unlikely liaison, to raise the money for a mortgage down payment. Oracle sub-titles.

8.30 WORLD IN ACTION: Taken on Trust. American tests on the drug Deben-done were taken on trust by the British authorities who duly ordered it to be safe. But there is evidence of serious flaws in the tests, and the possibility of another drugs tragedy.

9.00 QUINCY: Science for Sale. Jack Klugman as the forensic detective in another imported post-mortem drama.

10.00 NEWS AT TEN: weather.

10.30 SNOOKER. Dickie Davies reports from the Spectrum Arena, Warrington, on the frames which will complete the quarter-final line-up for the Mercantile Credit Classic.

12.15 NIGHT THOUGHTS with Jan Pickard. Closedown.

Channel 4

2.35 pm Vietnam: The Ten Thousand Day War. 3.00 Snooker. 4.00 A Plus. 4.30 Countdown. 5.00 Alice.

5.30 ME AND MY MICRO: Shooting Stars. Another chance for computer newcomers to learn some BASIC and to build up their programmes, with this repeat showing of Fred Harris's five-part series.

6.00 WHERE IN THE WORLD? Ray Alan returns with the travel quiz.

6.30 A QUESTION OF ECONOMICS. 1: Can We Afford The Dole? A sample instalment of YTV's informative new series, starting on Sunday with a repeat of this programme, which sets out to unravel the complexities of economic theory.

7.00 CHANNEL FOUR NEWS. 7.50 Comment by law student Lorenz Kodderitzsch from Germany.

8.00 BROOKSIDE.

8.30 BASKETBALL: The Kellogg's Cup Final. Live coverage of the second half of tonight's big game, the basketball equivalent of the FA Cup Final, from the Albert Hall.

9.00 ANNA PURNA: A WOMAN'S PLACE. Helen Reddy is the narrator of this American documentary charting the first attempt on the formidable Himalayan peak by an all-women climbing team.

10.00 ST ELSEWHERE. Another tragicomic visit to the rundown Boston hospital.

10.55 THE ELEVENTH HOUR: WOMEN DIRECT. 1: A new season of the experimental film-making showcase opens with three Monday evenings given over to feminist films. Tonight's three are the archive drama, A House Divided, made in 1913 by the first woman film director Alice Guy. To Be A Woman, 1911 Craigie's documentary arguing the case for women's equality, made in 1950 but still, sadly, relevant. Co-mingling Women, made in 1982 by Elizabeth Barrett, which explores the history of women's role in the American coalfields, and their fight to gain acceptance. 12.25 Close.

SAC: 1.00 pm Countdown. 1.30 Face the Press. 2.00 Mail a Maldivian. 2.15 Egypt. 2.45 Sebaks. 3.00 Snooker. 4.15 The Last Cathedral. 4.45 Dan Drad. 5.00 Eitem Dridgel. 5.15 Golanaieth. 5.35 Film: The Happiest Days of Your Life. Classic comedy with Alastair Sim, Margaret Rutherford, Joyce Grenfell. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Arolwg. 8.00 Treasure Hunt. 8.15 Y Cwm. 9.30 Y Byd ar Bedwar. 10.00 Wagner. Part 2. 1.00 Diwedd.

12.15 Postscript; weather; close.

12.15 20th Century Bible Characters; close.

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Ferries' arrival 'could cause disorder in seamen's dispute'

Sealink protests to France over ban from ports

By Alan Travis

Sealink UK, whose cross-Channel ferries have been disrupted for the past week, yesterday sent a strong protest to the French government after being told to stay out of four Channel ports.

The French government told Sealink at the weekend that the arrival of the ferries on Thursday night, the blockade ended when French police fired tear gas at about 100 striking seamen who had thrown bottles and stones.

The warning followed an attempt by a Sealink ferry to break a seamen's union blockade and dock at Boulogne on Thursday night. The blockade ended when French police fired tear gas at about 100 striking seamen who had thrown bottles and stones.

Sealink has been unable to operate ferries to Dieppe, Calais, Boulogne and Dunkirk since last Monday.

Sealink's statement yesterday was issued in the name of British Ferries, to emphasise the difference between itself and French Sealink. British Ferries is the subsidiary of Sea Containers which bought the ferries from British Rail last July.

It said that British Ferries may have to give 24 hours' notice to the French to lift the ban before taking the matter to the European Commission.

"The embargo by the French civil authorities is completely unfair and amounts to blatant discrimination against a private British company," said Mr Nigel Tatham, managing director of British Ferries.

The protest was sent yesterday to Mr Guy Lencagne, the French Seas Minister. The company complained that its competitors, Townsend Thoresen and P & O Ferries, were now running normally to the ports of Calais and Boulogne while British Ferries had been told its ships were not allowed in.

Mr Tatham said there were no grounds for the objection that the presence of Sealink ferries at the ports could aggravate the dispute or cause civil disorder.

The dispute began when seamen boarded the car ferry Saint Germain, refused to work in protest at plans by SNCF, which owns French Sealink, to stop using the ferry for passenger traffic.

The dispute has widened to take in the rationalisation of French Sealink's Channel operations. The union involved, the CGT, claims that 400 jobs out of a workforce of 1,850 are in jeopardy as a result of the rationalisation plan.

SNCF claims that the Channel services have 200 staff too many and that it needs to reduce a £10 million loss on the service.

NCB's conciliatory tone fails to impress

By John Ardill

Labour Correspondent
A call by the coal board chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, for resumed negotiations, over the miners' strike, made yesterday in what appeared to be a conciliatory mood, was dismissed by moderate NUM sources as nothing more than propaganda aimed at accelerating the return to work by strikers. But it was admitted that even so, failure by the union to respond could produce a flood back to work.

Mr MacGregor said that bridges could be built if the NUM showed flexibility and a genuine desire to negotiate, and he and his chief spokesman, Mr Michael Eaton, played down the prospects of a big return to work this week. But the coal board's message, in a TV-an interview, was said to conflict with private signals reaching NUM leaders about the negotiating prospects and the mood of striking miners.

He said that last week's return to work by over 700 strikers in three days was far higher than he had expected immediately after Christmas. "A lot of people have been sitting back and taking stock. I think we are on a fine trigger now. If the coal board is stupid, talks could be put off for some time longer, but if by the same token the apparent prospect of getting into a negotiated settlement is offered

and the union is seen to drive to break the strike in the still solid South Wales area."

Mr MacGregor said he hoped the dispute would be over by March — the anniversary of the start — and stressed that negotiations would be necessary to end it, if only to formalise a de facto end brought about by more than half the NUM being back at work.

Mr Eaton said NUM members wanted to get back to work and were able to express their views only by going back.

"Surely then, the leadership will give us the opportunity, because we have always been totally willing, and still are, to negotiate even tomorrow. If we are given the opportunity by the NUM accepting the fact that the cost of production is something to do with whether a pit closes or not."

Mr MacGregor said: "We Channel 4's Face the Nation recognise that in the long run we have got to work out some

kind of arrangement with the people who represent our employees." He added: "An essential ingredient in negotiations is that both sides have to have some degree of flexibility. I was discouraged to hear the other day one of the officers of the NUM repeating all over again the positions he has taken consistently."

The board said at the weekend that 50,000 mining jobs could be lost if the strike went on until next Christmas and that there could be no cast-iron guarantee of no redundancies if the strike continues. But Mr MacGregor, while repeating that a continuing strike was damaging the industry, said he still hoped to maintain a stable workforce and achieve manpower reductions by natural wastage.

Mr Scargill said on ITV Channel 4's Face the Nation that the dispute could go on a lot longer. It could end when

Mrs Thatcher appreciated its damaging impact on the country and agreed to negotiations. But she was preventing talks because she did not want just to close pits but to defeat the NUM. "Once the trade union movement grasps that nettle, and the sooner the better, they must begin to give the kind of support necessary."

The Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, accused the NCB of trying to demoralise and frighten people with its warning that it might have to close pits for safety reasons.

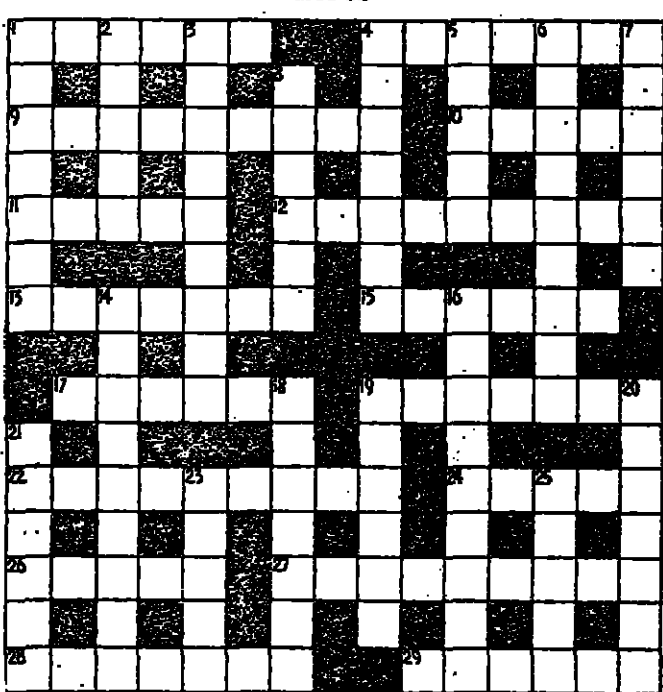
"I do not think that will help anyone's attitude, either in promoting a return to the negotiating tables or in securing a cooperative attitude amongst the general membership of the NUM if it seems that people are using tactical gambits in order to demoralise or frighten people. The course of reason is rather better in the circumstances and any attempt to stimulate fears."



SNOW PURSUITS: Bob Percy braves the weather to carry on fishing on the river Wey at Eashing, near Godalming, Surrey, while children at Banstead, Surrey, seize the chance to make snowballs

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,127

RUFUS



- ACROSS**
- Channel without water, we hear (6).
 - Fear of redundancy drove him to breaking point (7).
 - Segregate something that may be present (6-3).
 - Meat jelly made from a non-Eastern spice (5).
 - Girl needing daily refreshment (5).
 - Badly turned out, being ignorant (8).
 - Produced admitted superiority (7).
 - Exchanged abuse with a guard, apparently (6).
 - Eyebrow raising writer (6).
 - T. S. Eliot play showing understatement (7).
 - Put in a drink it could give a sour tang (8).
 - Eccentric when out and about (5).
 - Long in laughter, he is (5).
 - Publicly accuses stupid people holding one back (9).
 - Perfect can enter a room backwards (7).
 - Time to make things palatable (6).
- DOWN**
- He's about to call up a poet (7).
 - Brought down, strange though it may sound (5).
 - Cecil said I put out cold tongue (9).
 - The girl looks different, having slimmed (7).
 - The doctor's behind with a rough report (5).
 - Tense, as all human beings are (9).
 - Does get confused about copper Portuguese money (6).
 - Point to a hundred in stock that's prolific (6).
 - Always on the go, is Ivy! (9).
 - Begin to make an acquaintance (9).
 - The French female gets subordinate to do the washing (7).
 - Acquired permit ran out inside (6).
 - Apparently boards another's child (7).
 - Think in depth (6).
 - Quick rise in public transport (7).
 - Moments that can worry sheep and cattle (5).

SOLUTION TO PRIZE PUZZLE No. 17,121

Winner of this week's £20 prize is Mr G. D. Adams, of 2 Warwick Close, Orpington, Kent. Runners-up (£10 book token each) are Margaret Merritt, of 2 Holmlands Close, Monkseaton, Tyne and Wear; P. Dumenil, of "Greyfriars", Hungry Lane, Bradwell, Shropshire; and Pat Gerrard, of 86 Kennyslands Road, Sunning Common, Reading.

CHRISTMAS TEASE

Winners (£25 each) were: P. Barker, of 1 Heath Avenue, Manor Heath, Halifax, and J. A. Lewis, of 29 Stanneylands Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire. Runners-up (£10 book token each) were: Mrs B. Axten, of 8 Yarmouth Road, Kirby Cane, Bungay, Suffolk; Mr G. Hudson, of 117 Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow, London; Mrs T. Poulter, of 202 Limes Avenue, Chigwell, Essex; Mr R. Scaife, of Newlyn, Highfield Road, Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria; and Mr Les Acton, of Dean House, Dean Street, Galashiels, Selkirkshire.

"CHRISTMAS TEASE" SOLUTION

Across: 1 WEEPING WILLOW; 2 HAWTHORN; 3 ALMOND; 4 PINE; 5 CHERRY; 6 LILAC; 7 CAMELLIA; 8 CAJIA; 9 CALCA; 10 MEDLAR; 11 SYCAMORE; 12 PLANE; 13 CEDAR; 14 CYPRESS; 15 BAY; 16 WELLINGTONIA; 17 OAK; 18 WALNUT; 19 BEECH; 20 HAZEL; 21 SPRUCE; 22 BIRCH; 23 MONKEY PUZZLE; 24 FIG; 25 SEQUOIA; 26 BEECH; 27 APPLE.

Libyans gaol Briton amid hopes of 'deal'

Continued from page one

few people some English. Don't lose heart, darling. Don't ever lose heart."

His wife, Carol, said at their home in Ipswich: "We knew the verdict was going to be given on January 6. I am very hopeful that as Terry Waite is going out, and he has got a good relationship with Gadhafi and the Libyans, that he may be able to secure their release. If anybody can do it, Terry Waite can."

An appeal could be lodged against the sentence but it is believed that it could take up to a year to be heard.

Mr Waite said after his Christmas visit to Libya that Colonel Gadhafi had pledged to recommend the release of the hostages to the people's congress meetings. He had told the Libyan leader that the Church of England was prepared to set up a telephone network to help Libyan students in Britain who felt harassed or in danger.

Yesterday, Mr Waite visited four Libyans being held in

Frankland Prison, Durham, in connection with alleged terrorism charges. He gave them personal messages from relatives in Libya. He is understood to have visited other Libyans during the past eight days.

Colonel Gadhafi, speaking on Libyan television before the start of the "basic people's congresses", the grass-roots committees which hold titular power in Libya, praised Mr Waite as "a good man and an idealist."

He said: "I told him if it was in my hands, I would release them tonight."

The precise result of the people's congresses is not yet clear but they have appeared to back Colonel Gadhafi's request. Some, however, have demanded conditions relating to the release of Libyans detained in Britain. In his address, Colonel Gadhafi stressed that the detention of the Libyans was "a political matter whose responsibility rests upon the British Government" and not the Church of England.

Gaol plan opposed

By David McKie

Plans to introduce part-time prison sentences for relatively minor offences are likely to be shelved by the Home Office.

The plans were outlined in a green paper and would have allowed for sentences to be served exclusively at weekends, or during the day only.

Though no final decision has yet been taken, Home Office ministers are unlikely to ignore the results of their consultations and the likelihood is that the scheme will be abandoned.

The Secretary of State has sought to remove questions

Israeli anger at premature disclosure

Continued from page one

conference on Thursday, after details of the mission had leaked out into the local and foreign press. Until then it was a remarkably well kept secret, preserved by strict military censorship and a voluntary agreement by Israeli editors not to print or broadcast stories that would jeopardise the operation's success.

Government sources insisted yesterday that the press conference had been fully coordinated with the Jewish Agency, a semi-governmental organisation with responsibility for Jewish immigration.

As busloads of journalists

arrived at one absorption centre in Ashkelon the entire Ethiopian community disappeared into locked and shuttered rooms. The chief rabbi of the city, Mr Yosef Blau, said that he visited the newcomers regularly to help them to become proper Jews, although the Ethiopians said that there is nothing wrong with their Judaism.

One immigrant, who acted as an interpreter for the new arrivals, claimed that initial clothing allowance given by the authorities was inadequate.

Israel's two chief rabbis — representing the Ashkenazi (Western) and Sephardi (Oriental) branches of the ortho-

dox community — both said yesterday that the Ethiopians would have to undergo a conversion process, because the individual status of each member of the community was uncertain.

Israeli officials said that they were telling the Ethiopian immigrants to work hard at their studies and not to worry too much about the fate of those who have yet to reach here. But a Jewish Agency psychologist warned that the integration of the new arrivals would now be made more difficult by the anger and guilt that many feel at having reached their goal while relatives and friends did not.

Weapons in space a threat to Geneva arms talks

Continued from page one

between the people in the room and those outside, so that all members of the delegation will have the ability to make their inputs and comments, and, presumably, perpetuate the internal US debate.

The Secretary of State has sought to remove questions

about the future role of Mr Nitze, who will remain his personal adviser on arms control issues "basically working with the President and the State Department, and is advocating everybody else on an overall basis," Mr Nitze, who is a very sprightly 77 but whose wife is seriously ill, had never intended to become involved again in day-to-day negotiations.

There are reliable indications that Mr Nitze is becoming a bridge between the Pentagon and the State Department, and is advocating a notably harder line on nuclear weapons, as well as on likely negotiations on strategic nuclear weapons, than the Europeans have assumed on the basis of his search for compromise during the un-

successful negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles. The US media presence here is almost overwhelming. The three main US television networks have shifted their news organisations, the duration of the Shultz-Gorbachev bout, anchoring their morning and evening current affairs programmes from here.

THE WEATHER

Snow showers

A cold north to northeasterly gale will cover the British Isles.

London, E. Anglia, SE and E. England: Bright or sunny intervals; snow showers, patchy rain and hail in SE. Snow, becoming moderate; Max temp -1 to 1C (30 to 34F).

SW, NW and C. and N. Wales, Lake District, E. Wales, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Sunny periods, scattered snow showers; Wind SE, light or moderate; Max temp 1 to 3C (34 to 37F).

E. England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dumfries: Bright or sunny intervals; snow showers, becoming moderate; Wind SE, light or moderate; Max temp 1 to 3C (34 to 37F).

Wales, NW, NW and C. and N. Wales, Lake District, E. Wales, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Sunny periods, scattered snow showers; Wind SE, light or moderate; Max temp 1 to 3C (34 to 37F).

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Wales, NW, NW and C. and N. Wales, Lake District, E. Wales, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Sunny periods, scattered snow showers; Wind SE, light or moderate; Max temp 1 to 3C (34 to 37F).

AROUND THE WORLD

24 HOUR REPORTS

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
Alaska	-20	10	100	1015
Canada	-10	10	100	1015
USA	0	10	100	1015
Europe	0	10	100	1015
Asia	0	10	100	1015
Africa	0	10	100	1015
Australia	0	10	100	1015
Antarctica	-20	10	100	1015

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 pm

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
London	0	10	100	1015
Edinburgh	-10	10	100	1015
Belfast	-10	10	100	1015
Cardiff	0	10	100	1015
Manchester	0	10	100	1015
Birmingham	0	10	100	1015
Sheffield	0	10	100	1015
Nottingham	0	10	100	1015
Leeds	0	10	100	1015
York	0	10	100	1015
Lincoln	0	10	100	1015
Nottingham	0	10	100	1015
Leeds	0	10	100	1015
York	0	10	100	1015
Lincoln	0	10	100	1015

WEST COAST

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 pm

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
London	0	10	100	1015
Edinburgh	-10	10	100	1015
Belfast	-10	10	100	1015
Cardiff	0	10	100	1015
Manchester	0	10	100	1015
Birmingham	0	10	100	1015
Sheffield	0	10	100	1015
Nottingham	0	10	100	1015
Leeds	0	10	100	1015
York	0	10	100	1015
Lincoln	0	10	100	1015
Nottingham	0	10	100	1015
Leeds	0	10	100	1015
York	0	10	100	1015
Lincoln	0	10	100	1015

EAST COAST

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 pm

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
London	0	10	100	1015
Edinburgh	-10	10	100	1015
Belfast	-10	10	100	1015
Cardiff	0	10	100	1015
Manchester	0	10	100	1015
Birmingham	0	10	100	1015
Sheffield	0	10	100	1015
Nottingham	0	10	100	1015
Leeds	0	10	100	1015
York	0	10	100	1015
Lincoln	0	10	100	1015
Nottingham	0	10	100	1015
Leeds	0	10	100	1015
York	0	10	100	1015
Lincoln	0	10	100	1015

SCOTLAND

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 pm

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
London	0	10	100	1015
Edinburgh	-10	10	100	1015
Belfast	-10	10	100	1015
Cardiff	0	10	100	1015
Manchester	0	10	100	1015
Birmingham	0	10	100	1015
Sheffield	0	10	100	1015
Nottingham	0	10	100	1015
Leeds	0	10	100	1015
York	0	10	100	1015
Lincoln	0	10	100	1015
Nottingham	0	10	100	1015
Leeds	0	10	100	1015
York	0	10	100	1015
Lincoln	0	10	100	1015

IRELAND

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 pm

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
London	0	10	100	1015
Edinburgh	-10	10	100	1015
Belfast	-10	10	100	1015
Cardiff	0	10	100	1015
Manchester	0	10	100	1015
Birmingham	0	10	100	1015
Sheffield	0	10	100	1015
Nottingham	0	10	100	1015
Leeds	0	10	100	1015
York	0	10	100	1015
Lincoln	0	10	100	1015
Nottingham	0	10	100	1015
Leeds	0	10	100	1015
York	0	10	100	1015
Lincoln	0	10	100	1015

SATellite Predictions

The figures give in order: time and visibility, when rain, maximum elevation and direction of strong or stormy weather, when in force.

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
London	0	10	100	1015
Edinburgh	-10	10	100	1015
Belfast	-10	10	100	1015
Cardiff	0	10	100	1015
Manchester	0	10	100	1015
Birmingham	0	10	100	1015
Sheffield	0	10	100	1015
Nottingham	0	10	100	1015
Leeds	0	10	100	1015
York	0	10	100	1015
Lincoln	0	10	100	1015
Nottingham	0	10	100	1015
Leeds	0	10	100	1015
York	0	10	100	1015
Lincoln	0	10	100	1015